







EPH OF L'E

THE GENTLEMAN'S

MEDICAL

VADE-WEGUM

AND

TRAVELLING COMPANION.

CONTAINING A CONCISE STATEMENT

OF THE MOST KNOWN AND CERTAIN CAUSES, SYMPTOMS
AND MODES OF CURING EVERY DISOBDER TO WHICH
HE IS LIABLE, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR HIS CON-

DUCT IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS ON THE

ROAD OR AT SEA. /

267191

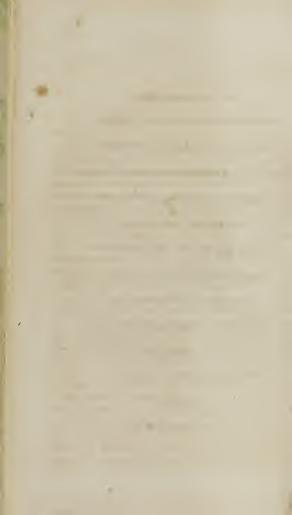
IN PLAIN ENGLISH

BY H. M'MURTRIE, M. D. &c.

PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY A. R. POOLE, 66 Chesnut Street.

1824



Remarks.

Professional pride, in all ages, has delighted in shrouding the divine art of healing diseases, under a complicated and barbarous jargon of words, which, from being always unintelligible to the community at large, (and sometimes so to itself,) serves the double purpose of preventing all but the initiated from endeavouring to penetrate its mysteries, and of exciting that respect it delights in exacting. Common sense has long since stripped the physician of his wig, black suit, goldheaded cane, and that still more ridiculous appendage, the sword, while it has permitted the art he professes, to remain encumbered with trappings equally as useless.

It is a matter of surprise that some one of abilities and courage equal to the task, has not undertaken to clear away the rubbish which at present disfigures and hides the fair proportions of the beautiful Temple of Medical Science; for then, and not till then, will its excellence be apparent to all, and its builders receive the full reward of their labours, which is only to be found in universal utility. Why should any discovery that tends to relieve pain, preserve health, or prolong life, be locked up from that world whom it so vitally concerns, in the mysterious jargon of techni-

cal terms, delivered in a language which not one in a thousand even pretends to understand? It is neither an ingenious argument nor a fine Greek word that can restore the sick man to health.

The practice of medicine should be conducted on those general principles, which are drawn by sober experience, from a careful observation of the effects of remedies upon the human body, in its different stages of dis-The surgeon has "day light and fair play;" not so the physician. He is often compelled to work in the dark, and then it is that these principles, like skilful pilots, guide him safely through surrounding dangers. Simplicity is beauty, and one of the most striking characteristics of the practice of physic, is its simplicity. The great leading principles which guide us by the bed sides of our patients, are few, short, and easily understood; they are applicable in every disease to which the human body is subject, although they may not always prove equally successful. It is the judicious use of them which constitutes the great merit of the enlightened physician.

In a matter of such immense importance to every individual, it would seem necessary then, that these principles be as widely disseminated, and in as plain words as possible, in order that every one may know and understand them. To do this, is every man's duty, as well as interest, for, independently of his own life, which is frequently jeoparded by

the want of such knowledge, that of his neighbour is often by accident placed in his hands.

To some particular sections of our extensive country, and to travellers especially, this consideration is of the utmost importance. I have known a considerable district in one of our western states, which contained but one doctor, and him I have met on his way to his patients by eight o'clock in the morning so drunk, as rendered it necessary to lift him into his gig! Sometimes there is no physician of any kind to be obtained, or if there be, after waiting until the complaint has got to a height that baffles all remedies, he arrives in a state similar to that described! What becomes of the sick, under such circumstances? to follow the directions, or swallow the medicines of a man in this condition, would be perfect madness!-they must depend upon themselves or their friends. With that knowledge, which I feel sure the plainest capacity can readily obtain from this book, they will be enabled to take such steps, as at any rate will not increase their complaints, but on the contrary, by proceeding on the general principles laid down in it, bring them to as happy an issue as the nature of the case may admit.

It was on an occasion* somewhat similar to that just mentioned, that the necessity of some

^{*} This was during the late war, and in the interior of Pennsylvania, where I was forced to witness the death of an unfortunate man, who fell a victim to the culpable ignorance of his medical attendant. In consequence of a severe fall, a total suppression

cheap, plain work, like the present, first suggested itself to my mind. Those books that have been intended for like purposes, seem to me, too bulky, too learned, or too expensive. A few short and intelligible directions are soon read, easily retained in the mind, and are always ready for application on the "spur of the occasion," while those of a different character only serve to bewilder and lead astray.

As these pages are intended exclusively for the use of men, no diseases peculiar to women or children will be treated of in it. My aim is to be useful. I have endeavoured within a small compass, and in as plain a manner as possible, to lay down such rules and give such directions, as will enable every one who reads them to adapt to his (or his friend's) case, the plan of treatment most proper for it.

To the various writers to whose works I am indebted for much valuable matter, I have made no reference, as it would have occupied too much space. I have, however, made free use of the most valuable of such as are considered authorities, and in some instances will be found to have adopted their very words.

of urine came on; notwithstanding it lasted several days, no attempt was made to empty the bladder, which from excessive distention, ulcerated, poured out its contents into the belly, producing inevitable death, from inflammation, &c. I afterwards ascertained that his doctor, not only did not dream that a catheter* was necessary, but that he actually had no such instrument in his possession!

^{*} A hollow tube to be passed through the urinary passage into the bladder; they are made of silver and of an elastic gum,

HINTS TO TRAVELLERS.

The sudden changes of weather, which so particularly characterize the climate of the United States, render a supply of flannel to be worn next the skin a matter of much consequence to the health and comfort of the traveller, who is more exposed than others to the morning and evening damps, as well as the meridian heat.

As a general preservative of health, I know of no habit more valuable than this; the disagreeable irritation of the skin it occasions at first, soon wears off, and it then becomes plea-The objection to it during the summer months, are more specious than solid. Accustomed to be cased in it from head to foot, in the East and West Indies, as well as in the southern parts of America, I have uniformly had occasion to remark that I suffered less from the heat than such of my friends as wore none. This is now generally admitted to be the consequence by scientific men, and is easily accounted for on principles, with which my limits do not permit me to meddle. I merely mention the fact, and again seriously recommend every one who wishes to preserve his health in this climate, to have immediate recourse to flannel, and never to leave it off.

A phial of laudanum, one of strong essence of peppermint, with a few doses of calomel or a box of the Wyndham (Lee's) pills, should always have a corner in every traveller's trunk: they take up but little room, and should he proceed without them, a few days, perhaps hours, may give him serious cause to regret it. The writer was once passenger in a public stage when one of the company was taken with a violent colic; so severe and agonizing was the pain, that we were compelled to stop with him at a miserable log house, by the road side, where no medical aid could be obtained, and when he probably would have died, but for the little articles above mentioned, which, with a lancet he knew well how to use, an old traveller drew from his saddle bags.

While in a high healthy country, there is no absolute necessity for observing the following rules, which become indispensable while in a low, marshy, and consequently a sickly one. Never leave your sleeping place in the morning, until the fog and damp have been dispersed by the sun; if, however, you are not master of your own movements, and cannot avoid it, always endeavour to have a cup of coffee and a crust of bread before you set out; this can generally be had, by speaking to the landlord the preceding evening. If you are disappointed, a glass of wine with a few drops of peppermint and a little sugar in it, will answer; and in default of the wine, spirits of any kind prepared in the same way, with or without bitters. By these means your stomach will be fortified, and one great avenue to disease be

blocked up, always recollecting that it is as a medicine you are to take it, not to gratify your palate. The practice is unfortunately too apt to be continued, when all necessity for it has ceased, and mint julaps, like some other good things that are abused, have wrecked many an honest and good man: coffee should always be preferred if it can be obtained.

To mention the propriety of examining closely, the beds you are to sleep in, may at first sight seem superfluous, to say nothing more of it. It is not, however, the refreshing luxury of clean sheets, that is the principal inducement to caution, but the great risk you run of contracting disorders by sleeping in dirty ones. I have known a want of care in this point, punished by a severe clap. Many troublesome and disgusting diseases of the skin, are communicated in this way, without any idea being entertained of their origin. For my part, a great coat and a clean plank, a sofa or three chairs, would be preferred to running any risk whatever.

Every man should know how to bleed. It is an operation so extremely easy in itself, and so important in its effects, that it ought to be universally understood. There is no difficulty or mystery in the matter, and any one who has the command of his fingers and eyes, can acquire in five minutes that skill, which may en-

able him to save many a life.*

Change of water is very apt to produce some little disturbance in the bowels, and this

^{*} See directions for bleeding.

to a stranger, is one of the sure marks of being in a lime-stone country. If it act gently, it need not be minded, if otherwise, mix wine, porter, or brandy with it, or omit the use of it altogether, for a few days, when it may be gradually resumed; in this way its effects are diminished.

To prevent as much as possible any danger from frost, while travelling in excessively cold weather, having well cased your whole body (and feet in particular) in warm clothing, avoid approaching the fire, and the use of spirits, or hot drinks of every description. When you stop on the road, instead of seating yourself by the chimney and calling for liquor, walk about in the open air as rapidly as possible, and if you are thirsty, take a glass of cider or cold water. Three men (with one of whom I am personally acquainted) set out from Boston for Upper Canada, during the middle of a very severe winter, each one driving his own sleigh; two of them were in the his own sleigh; two of them were in the habit of stopping at every tavern they came to, warming their feet and drinking freely of hot toddy. The other never entered a house, except for his meals or to sleep; while his horse rested, he stretched his legs, and when he was dry he partook of the same element with his beast. The consequence of this was, that out of the three, he was the only one who arrived at his journey's end uninjured. One of his companions had his feet so badly frost-bitten, that he lost them both, and the frost-bitten, that he lost them both, and the other was taken out of his sleigh, at the door

of a tavern, where his horse naturally stopped, frozen to death! If, notwithstanding all your care, you become much affected by the cold, remember never to go to sleep—no matter how strong the inclination may be, resist it for your life—it is the sleep of death!

Never let false delicacy, or any other cause, prevent you from emptying the bladder as often as you feel the inclination: a painful and lingering, sometimes an incurable disease arises

from neglecting this call of nature.

Before retiring to rest, be careful to close your windows. One of the most fruitful sources of sickness, is found in the night air, that is generally damp, and loaded with poisonous vapours, and which, from the relaxed state of the body during sleep, is more apt than at any other time to produce the most mischievous effects.

GENERAL RULES.

All diseases might, with great propriety, be arranged under three heads, viz: Inflammatory diseases, or those attended by increased action, as shown by a quick, full, hard or strong pulse,—great thirst and heat,—white, or red tongue,—flushed face,—blood-shot eye, &c. &c.

Discases of debility, accompanied and marked by a small, soft, feeble, slow, or intermitting pulse,—a shining white or dark tongue,—languor and weakness,—cold clammy or burning skin, and an internal sense of sinking.

Diseases either of increased or diminished action, producing particular effects, and requir-

ing specific remedies.

Although I have not thought proper, (for reasons presently to be mentioned) to adopt this arrangement, I have been induced to glance at it, as giving rise to those great leading principles or rules, which should govern us in the management of all diseases, and which, if attended to, will be followed by consequences as beneficial as the nature of the circumstances will admit.

RULE I.

In every complaint, whatever it may be called, if you find the pulse quick, hard, full, and strong,—the head ach,—tongue foul,—

skin hot, or those marks which denote it of an inflammatory nature, remember the plan is to reduce it by bleeding,—purging,—low diet, —drinking plentifully of cold water and lemonade,—rest, &c.

RULE II.

If on the contrary, the pulse be small, soft, feeble and intermitting,—the tongue dark, and great debility or weakness is evident, reverse the whole plan; the diet must be generous and nourishing,—the bowels opened with gentle laxatives,—and the strength supported by bark, sulphate of quinine, wine and tonics of various kinds.*

RULE III.

If in addition to those symptoms mentioned in the second rule, the tongue be covered with a black coat,—foul dark looking sores form about the gums and insides of the cheeks,—the breath be offensive, &c. the same class of remedies is to be vigorously employed, with a free use of acids and other antiseptic† articles.

• It is necessary however, to be careful in distinguishing the weakness which is here meant, from that state of debility which arises from excessive action, from the stuffing up of the vessels, and which requires the lancet. As a mistake might prove fatal, attention should be paid to the pulse, by which they can be easily known. In that state which requires tonics, the pulse is small, soft,—sometimes like a thread and quick. In the other, it is slower and full, giving considerable resistance to the pressure of the finger.

+ Medicines which prevent or correct putrefac-

tion. See Putrid Fever.

RULE IV.

Severe local pains, as in the head, side, &c. require the use of the lancet, purging and blisters to the part.

RULE V.

Incessant and earnest entreaties on the part of the sick, for any particular article of diet, if steadily persevered in, may be safely indulged, whether the use of it agrees or not with our preconceived ideas on the subject.*

RULE VI.

In all fevers, where the pulse is quick, full and strong,—the skin burning to the touch, and there is no perspiration, dash cold water over the head and shoulders of the patient, wipe him dry and put him to bed. If in consequence of this, a chill be experienced, and the pulse sink, give warm wine, &c. and

* These longings after certain articles, are nothing else than the instinctive efforts of nature to rid herself of the disease, by such means as are best adapted to that end. I have had ample experience of the truth, safety and importance of this principle, both in my own person and those of my patients. I have known physicians refuse a man who was labouring under an obstruction of the bowels, raw onions, which he insisted upon having, and which he at last procured by stealth; to the astonishment of his attendants, a copious evacuation succeeded this delicate cheer in the course of a short time, and what art had in vain attempted for his relief, during many days, was accomplished by nature in a few hours,-Thousands of such instances could be brought forward if necessary.

omit the water for the future. Should a pleasant glow, over the whole frame, follow the affusion, and the patient feel relieved by it, repeat it as often as may be necessary.

RULE VIII.

Observe carefully, the effects of various articles of food, as well as physic, upon your own body, and choose those which experience proves to agree best with you. It is a vulgar but true saying, that "What is one man's meat, is another's poison."

RULE IX.

Keep a sick room always well ventilated. Plenty of fresh air is an important remedial agent in all diseases.

DIVISION OF DISEASES.

It is a matter of no consequence with what particular complaint we begin, since each one is to be described. All systems are artificial and liable to objections, but for the purpose of enabling every one to find out his ailment, and to refer at once to its mode of treatment, I have adopted the following plan. In some points of view it may be exceptionable, but it suits the purpose I intend it for,—the convenience of my reader, who may possibly care as little as I do, whether the arrangement be scientific or not. In the first place, there are such diseases as produce a general disturbance, that is visible throughout the whole body. These are found in fevers.

Simple Inflammatory Fever.
Intermittent, or Fever and Ague.
Bilious Remittent Fever.
Typhus or Low Nervous Fever.
Putrid Fever.

Hectic Fever.

Next we have those whose effects, though extended to the whole body, commence in, and are chiefly confined to, particular parts, such as diseases incident to

The Head,
 Chest,
 Liver,
 Kidneys,
 Throat,
 Stomach,
 Intestines,
 Bladder,

9. Genital Organs, 10. Joints, 11. Nerves, 12. Glands,

13. Cellular Membrane,* 14. Skin, including Tumours, Ulcers, &c.

Lastly, under the "Chapter of Accidents," will be considered all those unfortunate occurrences, which are daily thinning the ranks of society, which human prudence cannot always prevent, and to which, all who travel by land or water are more particularly exposed.

* This is a kind of fatty net-work, lying immediately under the skin, and covering the whole body.



THE GENTLEMAN'S

MEDICAL VADE-MECUM.

OF THE PULSE.

The pulse is nothing more than the beating of an artery.* Every time the heart contracts, a portion of blood is forced into the arteries, which dilate or swell to let it pass, and then immediately regain their former size, until by a second stroke of the same organ, a fresh column of blood is pushed through them, when a similar action is repeated. This swelling and contracting of the arteries then constitute the pulse, and consequently it may be found in every part of the body where those vessels run near enough to the surface to be felt. Physicians look for it at the wrist, from motives of convenience.

The strength and velocity of the pulse vary much in different persons, even in a state of perfect health. It is much quicker in children than in adults, and in old men, it grows more slow and feeble, owing to the decreased ener-

* There are two kinds of blood-vessels in the human body: arteries and veins. The arteries carry the blood from the heart to the extremities of the body, where they are connected with the veins which bring it back again. An artery pulsates or beats; a vein does not.

gy of the heart. The pulse is increased both in strength and velocity by running, walking, riding, and jumping; by eating, drinking, singing, speaking, and by joy, anger, &c. It is diminished in like manner, by fear, want of nourishment, melancholy, excessive evacuations, or by whatever tends to debilitate the system.

In feeling the pulse then in sick persons, allowance should be made for these causes, or what is better, we should wait until their tem-

porary effects have ceased.

A full, tense and strong pulse, is when the artery swells boldly under the finger, and resists its pressure more or less; if, in addition to this, the pulsation be very rapid, it is called quick, full, and strong; if slow, the contrary.

A hard, corded pulse, is that in which the artery feels like the string of a violin, or a piece of tightened cat-gut, giving considerable resistance to the pressure of the finger.

The soft, and intermitting pulses, are easily known by their names. In cases of extreme debility, on the approach of death, and in some particular diseases, the artery vibrates under

the finger like a thread.

In feeling the pulse, three or four fingers should be laid on it at once. The most convenient spot to do this, as already mentioned, is the wrist, but it can be readily done in the temple,—just before, and close to the ear,—in the bend of the arm,—at the under part of the lower end of the thigh, among the ham-strings,—and on the top of the foot.

OF FEVER.

Fever is, by far, the most common complaint to which the human body is subject. It may be briefly described as a combination of heat, -thirst,-loss of appetite,-weakness, and inability to sleep. It makes its appearance in two ways: either suddenly and violently, or gradually and gently. When it comes on in the first manner, a cold shaking, attended with sickness at the stomach, or vomiting, marks its access; the cold is more severe than in the latter, as is also the pain in the head, and other symptoms. When its attack is gradual, a feeling of soreness over the whole body, such as is experienced after a hard day's work by one not accustomed to it, shows its approach. Nausea, pains in the head, chills, and more or less heat and thirst soon follow.

As these symptoms vary infinitely in their degrees of violence, the vigour of the treatment to be pursued, must differ accordingly. Thus the same directions that are given for simple inflammatory fever, must be adhered to, in one whose symptoms are lighter, though similar, only there is no necessity for pushing

them to so great an extent.

SIMPLE INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

SYMPTOMS.

Chills,—flushed face,—skin hot,—eyes red. -pulse quick, full, strong, and regular,great thirst,-tongue white,-urine high-coloured and small in quantity,—bowels costive, —breathing quick, &c.

CAUSES.

Cold,—violent exercise, while exposed to the heat of the sun,—intemperance,—the indulgence of unruly passions.

DISTINGUISH IT

From Typhus, by the strength and hardness of the pulse,—white tongue and high coloured urine.

TREATMENT.

Bleed the patient at the very beginning of the attack. The quantity of blood to be taken, should be regulated by the strength and age of the person, and the violence of the symptoms. In this country, where diseases are very acute, from 12 to 15 ounces is an average quantity, for a robust man. If there be great pain in the head, shave it and apply a blister, or cloths wrung out of iced vinegar and water, frequently renewed. The bowels are to be freely opened, with Epsom or Glauber salts, and the diet should consist of plenty of cold water, rice water, or lemonade. If the heat of the body be excessive and burning to the touch, and there is no perspiration, take the patient out of his bed, support him on his feet, and let several buckets of cold water be poured over his head and shoulders, in rapid succession, then wipe him dry and replace him in bed; should he not be able to stand, lay him on the floor, and dash the water over him in that position. If from excessive weakness, or a groundless fear of the consequences, this is objected to, sponge the whole body with cold vinegar and water. All these remedies are to be repeated, until the disease is overcome. If there be intense pain in the head or side, apply a blister. The saline* mixture No. 1, will be found useful throughout; and to promote perspiration, five or six grains of Dover's powder, taking care not to drink any thing for some time after it. An emetic at the very onset, sometimes cuts short the disease. The room should be kept quiet, cool and dark, every source of excitement being removed.

INTERMITTENT, OR FEVER AND AGUE.

Of this fever, there are several varieties, which differ from each other only in the length of time that elapses between their attacks. There is one called quotidian, in which it comes on every twenty-four hours; another named tertian, in which it arrives every forty-eight hours, and the third quartan, because the interval lasts seventy-two hours.

SYMPTOMS.

The symptoms of fever and ague, are, unfortunately, too well known among us, commencing with yawning,—stretching and un-

^{*} See prescriptions, at the end of the book.

easiness; this is succeeded by slight chills or shiverings, that end in a violent or convulsive shaking of the whole body. This is the cold fit, and is immediately followed by the fever or hot fit. The pulse rises,—the skin becomes hot,—pain in the head,—tongue white, and all the marks of fever, terminating in a profuse sweat, which gradually subsiding, leaves the patient in his natural state, though somewhat weakened.

CAUSES.

Impure air from ponds, marshes and decaying vegetable matter.

TREATMENT.

As it is not possible to confound this with any other disease, I pass at once to the treatment. On the first alarm that is given by a chill, or any of those feelings indicative of its approach, take 50 or 60 drops of laudanum, in a glass of warm wine, with a little sugar and a few drops of the essence of peppermint, get into bed, and cover yourself with several blankets; this has seldom failed, in my own practice, to cut short the disease. If the cold fit, however, has passed by, the laudanum alone may be taken during the hot one,-the next accession should be carefully watched, and the same remedy resorted to. If the inflammatory symptoms seem to require it, bleed and open the bowels with senna and salts; when this is done, in the intervals, use a table spoonful of the quinine mixture,* three or four times a day; if it cannot be procured, take as large doses of Peruvian bark as the stomach will bear; in addition to this, endeavour during the cold fit to bring on the hot one, as speedily as possible, by warm drinks, bladders or bottles filled with warm water applied to the soles of the feet and the stomach. Weak whiskey punch answers this purpose very well, it also is of use by inducing sweat, when the hot stage is formed. If the disease resist this treatment, try 6 drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic three times a-day, with the bark, gradually increasing it to 9 or 10 drops at each dose. As this is a powerful remedy, care must be taken to watch its effects; if it produce sickness at the stomach, it must be laid aside. To restore the tone of the system when getting better, remove to a healthy pure air, use gentle and daily exercise, with a generous diet, wine and bitters. If the liver or spleen become affected, recourse must be had to mercury.

REMITTENT FEVER.

This is a kind of fever which occasionally abates, but does not entirely cease, before a fresh attack comes on, so that the patient is

* Much mischief is done by giving either this powerful medicine or the bark too early, in the disease and before its inflammatory stage is passed. It should never be employed until the bowels have been well opened and the inflammation reduced. never completely free from it. The symptoms are of three kinds. When bile predominates, it is called Bilious Remittent or Bilious Fever, which in a highly aggravated state is the true Yellow Fever of the United States and West Indies.—This constitutes the first kind of remittent.

The second is marked by debility, when it

is called typhus or low nervous fever.

The third exhibits all those marks of debility and putrescency, which constitute putrid fever.

BILIOUS FEVER.

SYMPTOMS.

In this disease, all the marks of great excitement and a superfluity of bile are visible; the skin is hot,—the pulse tense and full,—tongue white in the commencement, changing to brown, as the fever increases,—breathing hurried and anxious,—bowels very costive, and skin of a yellowish hue. In bad cases, there is pain in the head,—delirium,—the patient picks at the bed clothes,—a convulsive jerking of the tendons at the wrist,—tongue black and furred,—a deep yellow skin,—vomiting of a dark matter, that looks like coffee grounds,—hiccup and death. When the latter symptoms prevail, it is called yellow fever.*

^{*} Much discussion still exists among medical men, on this subject, some of whom assert yellow fever to be a distinct disease. To enter on the dispute would be a mere waste of paper. I would only observe that

CAUSES.

A peculiar poisonous vapour from ponds, marshes, and decaying vegetable matter.

TREATMENT.

This must be conducted on our general principles. As the inflammatory and bilious symptoms are the most prevalent at the commencement, bleed the patient freely, and repeat the operation if the pulse seems to require it. The next step is to cleanse the stomach with an emetic, which having operated, open his bowels with calomel.* The lancet and calomel are the two sheet-anchors in this disease, and irresolution or timidity in the employment of them at the beginning of it, may cost the sufferer his life. From ten to twenty or thirty grains of calomel, combined with a portion of jalap, may be given in molasses, and repeated until

this "splitting of hairs," this nice and critical distinction between the varieties and stages of the same complaint, can lead to no good practical end. So various and changeable are the forms which the same disease assumes, that if each one is to be considered distinct, and dignified with a new name, physicians will find their whole lives inadequate to acquire the mere nomenclature of the science, and their books, already sufficiently bulky, be swelled to a size that would rival the legends of the Monks. If mystification be the object, this is a sure way to obtain it.

* I here allude to those high grades of bilious fever incident to the southern and western states. In the common fall fever of Pennsylvania, copious purging with senna and salts answers the purpose. copious evacuations are produced. The quantity of this medicine (calomel) that is required to dislodge the accumulation in the bowels, in some cases of this complaint, is almost incredible to those who have had no experience of it. If the pain in the head be very great, shave it and apply a blister. Should the skin be very hot, and great thirst and restlessness prevail, dash cold water over the body, as directed in simple inflammatory fever. The diet should consist of rice-water, lemonade, &c. taking care to keep up a discharge from the bowels by purgatives, during the whole of the disease.

If, however, in spite of all endeavours to the contrary, the complaint seems advancing, endeavour to bring on a salivation, as quickly as possible. To effect this, one of the powders No. 3, may be taken every three hours. In cases which bear a threatening aspect from the beginning, it is perhaps the safest plan, having previously bled and purged, to salivate at once and without waiting till the secondary and more dangerous symptoms show them-selves. The moment the mouth is affected, and the patient begins to spit, omit the medicine. As soon as symptoms of putrescency make their appearance, no mercury should be given internally; on the contrary, bark, wine, acids, &c. are necessary to support the patient, who should be kept clean, cool and comfortable, excluding all noise. The extreme irritability of the stomach, which is frequently

found in bilious fever, may be overcome by the effervescing draught No. 9, and in the latter stage of it; when the pulse flags, and the system appears sinking,* the quinine mixture has been found extremely useful. Blisters and mustard poultices, may also be applied in this case, to the ankles, thighs and wrists.

There are in fact two distinct stages in this disease that require two different plans of treatment. The first is bilious and inflammatory, and should be met by bleeding, vomiting, purging with calomel, or a salivation, blisters to the head and the affusion of cold

water.

The second is putrid and bilious, and must be treated by wine, brandy, the quinine mixture, sound porter, and the peculiar plan recommended in putrid fever; always recollecting that if we can bring on a salivation early in the disease we have a fair chance of saving our patient.

TYPHUS, OR LOW NERVOUS FEVER.

SYMPTOMS.

Languor,—debility,—dejection of mind,—alternate flushes of heat and chills,—loathing of food,—confusion of ideas. These are succeeded by vertigo,—pain in the head,—diffi-

^{*} Rubbing the body freely with the decoction of Spanish flies in turpentine, and the internal use of the quinine, are *invaluable* remedies in all such cases; and should never be omitted.

culty of breathing,—frequent weak, and sometimes intermitting pulse,—the tongue dry, and covered with a brown fur,—the teeth and gums being encrusted with the same,—the forehead is covered with sweat, while the hands are dry and glow with heat,—the patient talks wildly.

CAUSES.

Contagion; grief; whatever tends to weaken the system; a poor diet; living in close, filthy apartments; inordinate venereal indulgences.

DISTINGUISH IT

From putrid fever by the attack coming on more gradually, and by the greater mildness of the symptoms,—by the want of those putrid marks mentioned in the former, and by the absence of vomiting.

TREATMENT.

If the bowels be costive, give some gentle laxative, as rhubarb, or six or eight grains of calomel with as many of jalap. As soon as this has operated, or even before, (if the weakness of the patient seem to require it) exhibit wine as freely as the stomach will bear, not only as a drink, but mixed with his food, which should be sago, tapioca, panada, jellies, &c. If no wine is to be had, brandy, and porter (an important article, when good) are to be freely employed, always remembering, that if the strength of the patient be not supported by these means, he will die of debility. Dashing

cold water over the body, is a remedy in this disease of great value. If delirium or insensibility come on, shave the head and apply a blister to it, or cloths wrung out of iced vinegar and water. If a purging ensue, it must be stopped, or it will prove fatal; this may be done by the mixture No. 5, and by opium, which should be given throughout the disease in liberal doses, every night. The Cayenne mixture No. 6, musk mixture No. 7, and the camphor mixture No. 8, will also be found useful. Great reliance is now placed upon the sulphate of quinine, which may be taken in doses of two or three grains, four times a day, dissolved in a little gum arabic tea, or in pills.

The order of remedies then, in typhus fever, is, to open the bowels with laxatives, to use wine, brandy, porter and opium, freely, to dash cold water over the body, to give chicken water, jellies, tapioca, sago, &c. to check purging, keep the room cool and clean, use the quinine mixture, one or all of the different mixtures of camphor, musk or Cayenne pepper, to give opium every night, and if delirium come on, to apply blisters to the head. Bleeding is at best, a doubtful remedy in typhus, and should never be allowed without being ordered by a physician; nine times out of ten it is certain death to the patient.

PUTRID FEVER.

SYMPTOMS.

Severe chills,-astonishing and sudden loss

of strength,-countenance livid, and expressive of horror and anxiety,-the skin sometimes burning to the touch, at others the heat is moderate,—the pulse is quick, small and hard,-vomiting of bile,-violent pain in the head,-redness of the eyes,-low muttering delirium,-the tongue is covered with a dark brown or black looking crust, -blackish sores form about the gums,—the breath is very offensive, and in the latter stage, the urine also, which deposits a dark sediment, -in extremely bad cases, blood is poured out under the skin, forming purple spots, and breaks out from the nose, and different parts of the body,-the pulse flutters and sinks, hiccup comes on and death closes the horrid scene.

CAUSES.

Contagion,—the same that produce typhus.

DISTINGUISH IT

From typhus, by the greater severity of all the symptoms, and by their putrid nature.

From inflammatory fever, by the sudden weakness,—by the black tongue,—the quick, small and hard, yet not strong pulse, and by the marks of putrescency.

TREATMENT.

As severe cases of this disease are apt to run their career with fatal rapidity, no time should be lost; bleeding is not admissible, the loss of a few ounces of blood being equivalent to a sentence of death. A gentle emetic is the first medicine to be given, which having operated,

should be followed by a mild purgative; 6 or 8 grains of calomel, with as many of jalap, answer the purpose. This being done, resort immediately to the cold water, which should be dashed over the body, as already directed. If the weakness of the patient be such, that fears are entertained of his sinking under the shock, sponge him with vinegar and water. When employed early in the complaint this practice produces the happiest results. As soon as he is wiped dry, and has taken the wine if chilled,* give 10 drops of muriatic acid, with 8 or 9 drops of laudanum, in a wine glass of the cold infusion of bark, every four hours, gradually increasing the quantity of the acid to twenty drops or more at a dose. Wine and water should be liberally given in this disease, as soon as the putrid and typhus symptoms show themselves; like every thing else that is used, it should be taken cold. The sulphate of quinine in the same doses as mentioned in typhus, is a valuable remedy. Yest, is much used in putrid fever; the dose is two table spoonsful, every two or three hours, or it may be mixed with porter or beer, and taken in small quantities very frequently.

As a wash for the mouth, nothing is better than an ounce of alum dissolved in a pint of water. Rest at night must be procured by opium, provided there is no delirium. If towards the end of the complaint, there arise a gentle looseness, accompanied with a moisture

^{*} See rules for the affusion of cold water.

on the skin, that seems likely to prove critical, it should not be meddled with, but otherwise, it must be stopped by astringents, No. 5. As this is a highly contagious disease, all unnecessary communication with the sick should be forbidden. The chamber should be kept cool, clean and frequently sprinkled with vinegar, and all nuisances be immediately removed. Much advantage will result from taking the patient, on the very commencement of the attack, into a new and healthy atmosphere.

HECTIC FEVER.

This is never a primary disease, but is always found as a symptom of some other one, as consumption.

SYMPTOMS.

Night sweats,—bowels costive at first, then loose,—alternate chills and flushes,—a circumscribed spot on the cheeks,—a peculiar delicacy of complexion and emaciation to so great a degree, that the patient sometimes looks like a living skeleton.

CAUSES.

The absorption of matter from abscesses, as in consumption and scrofula.

TREATMENT.

Remove the cause, by curing the disease of which it is a symptom.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN.

SYMPTOMS.

Intense pain in the head,—the eyes incapable of bearing the light,—delirium,—face flushed,—oppression at the breast,—the pulse hard, and very rapid,—tongue, at first of a fiery red, then yellow, brown or black.

CAUSES.

Exposure to excessive heat of the sun,—blows on the head,—intense application to study,—intemperance.

DISTINGUISH IT

From inflammatory fever, by the pulse, which in the one is full, strong and regular, in the other, hard, quick and corded, and by the raving delirium. From typhus, by the two latter marks.

TREATMENT.

Bleed the patient (as quickly as possible) until he nearly faints. Upon the resolute employment of the lancet in the onset, we must place our chief dependance. The bowels should be freely opened with Epsom or Glauber salts, the head shaved, and a blister, or cloths dipped in iced vinegar and water, or poundedice, be applied to it, and the room kept perfectly cool, dark, and quiet. Rice water, lemonade or cold water, is to be the only diet. Should the violence of the disease not give way to these remedies, repeat the bleeding, blistering, &c. as often as may be necessary.

The most vigorous measures to reduce the inflammation, are required, or death will be the consequence.

HEAD-ACH.

CAUSES.

Some particular disease of which it is a symptom. Indigestion,—a foul stomach,—tight cravats or shirt collars,—exposure to the heat of the sun,—a rushing of blood into the head.

TREATMENT.

This will vary according to the cause. If it arises from indigestion, that must be attended to. A foul stomach is one of the most usual causes of head-ach: such is the connexion between these parts, that the one is seldom out of order, without notice being given of it by the other. In this case, an emetic should always be administered, which, at a day's interval, is to be followed by a purgative. If from the beating of the artery in the temples and a sense of fulness in the head, we suspect it to originate from an undue determination to that part, bleed freely, and apply cloths dipped in cold water to it.

Pains in the head frequently originate from old venereal complaints; these must be remedied by means mentioned in those diseases. They are also very often caused by gout or rheumatism; for such cases, see those complaints. Long continued and obstinate head-

ach, has been frequently benefitted by issues on the back of the neck.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE.

SYMPTOMS.

Pain, heat and swelling of the parts, which appear blood-shot,—the tears hot and scalding,—fever,—intolerance of light,—sometimes when the lids are affected, the edges become ulcerated.

CAUSES.

External injuries, as blows,—particles of sand, &c. getting into them,—exposure to cold,—a strong light,—intemperance.

TREATMENT.

If the complaint is caused by foreign bodies, they must be removed with the point of a paint brush, or the end of a piece of wire covered with lint, or washed out by injecting warm milk and water into the eye, with a small syringe. If particles of iron stick in it, they may be drawn out by a magnet. From whatever circumstance it may originate, the inflammation is to be subdued by bleeding from the arm, and from the neighbourhood of the eye, by a dozen or more leeches. The bowels should be freely opened with Epsom salts, and a cold lead-water poultice,* enclosed in a piece of thin gauze, be laid over the part. The room should be perfectly dark, and the diet extremely low. Any of the lotions No. 9,

^{*} See poultices.

may be used. If the pain is very severe, a small quantity of equal parts of laudanum and water may be dropped into the eye. If the eye lids are ulcerated, touch them with the white vitriol ointment. Bathing the eye frequently with clear cold water, is a refreshing and useful practice.

DIMNESS OF SIGHT.

SYMPTOMS.

The patient imagines he sees particles of dust, flies, and cobwebs, floating in the air, and cannot distinguish clearly any object, either near to him, or at a distance. Though the pupil sometimes does not contract, the eye is to all appearance unchanged.

CAUSES.

Pressure on the optic nerves, within the scull, by tumours, or other causes, or an error or defect in the formation of the nerves themselves,—drunkenness,—blows on the head,—apoplexy,—excessive venereal indulgencies.

TREATMENT.

Blisters, issues, or a seton to the back of the neck,—snuff, by exciting a discharge from the nose, is of use. Electric sparks passed through the forehead, and drawn from the eyes, if persevered in for a considerable time, may prove effectual. As many causes of this disease are seated in the intestines and stomach, a light emetic, may be first given, and then a succession of purgatives for several days or weeks.

NIGHT BLINDNESS.*

SYMPTOMS.

The sight is perfectly clear and distinct during the day, but completely lost at night.

CAUSES.

A diseased liver,—exposure to a strong light.

This disease is not common in the United States; it is sometimes, however, met with. The first thing to be done, is to shade the eyes by a green silk screen, and to avoid any strong light; the next, is to bathe the eye very frequently with cold water, or a wash, made by dissolving twelve or fourteen grains of white vitriol in four ounces of rose or common water. Blisters on the temples, placed as close to the eyes as possible, are highly useful.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EAR.

SYMPTOMS.

Pain in the ear, which at last either gradually ceases or matter is discharged through the opening.

CAUSES.

The accumulation of hard wax,—insects getting into it,—injuries from blows, &c.

* There are many other diseases incident to the eyes, but none that can be managed by any but a physician or surgeon. When, therefore, any alteration in the structure of the eye is perceived, no time should be lost in having recourse to one or the other.

TREATMENT.

A little warm olive oil, with an equal part of laudanum, dropped into the ear, and retained there by a piece of wool or cotton, will frequently procure almost instant relief. If it be caused by hard wax, inject warm soap suds or salt-water to soften it, and then, with care, endeavour to extract it, when the oil and laudanum may again be employed. In cases of great severity, a blister may be applied behind the ear. A temporary deafness frequently results from this complaint, and sometimes, when matter is formed, the bones of the organ are destroyed and hearing is lost forever.

BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE.

CAUSES.

Fulness of blood,—violent exercise,—particular positions of the body,—blows, &c.

TREATMENT.

Keep the patient erect, or sitting with his head thrown a little backwards, take off his cravat, unbutton his shirt collar, and expose him freely to the cold air; apply ice or cold vinegar and water to his testicles, and the back of the neck. If the pulse be full, bleed him from the arm. If these are not sufficient, moisten a plug of linen with brandy, roll it in powdered alum and screw it up the nostril. A piece of cat-gut may, also, be passed through the nostril into the throat, drawn out at the mouth,

and a bit of sponge be fastened to it and drawn back again, so as to make the sponge block up the posterior nostril. In doing this it is necessary to leave a piece of the cat-gut so as to be got hold of, in order to withdraw the sponge. It is seldom, however, that the first remedies will not answer the purpose.

POLYPUS.

The nose is subject to two species of this tumour. The pear-shaped or pendulous polypus, and a flattened irregular excrescence, which is extremely painful, and is of a cancerous nature. As soon as any affection of this kind is suspected, apply to a surgeon.

CANCER OF THE LIP.

This kind of cancer always commences in a small crack, which, after a while becomes exquisitely painful. If closely examined, this crack is found to be seated in a small hard tumour, which soon ulcerates, and if not checked, extends the disorder to the throat, thereby endangering life.

TREATMENT.

The knife is the only remedy for this as well as every other species of cancer, and no time should be lost in resorting to a surgeon.

MERCURIAL ULCERS IN THE MOUTH.

Large, dark looking ulcers in the mouth, are a common effect of the use of mercury.

They may be known by the horrid smell of the breath, by the teeth being loosened from the gums, and by a coppery taste in the mouth.

TREATMENT.

Omit all mercurial preparations; wash the mouth frequently with sage tea or vinegar and water, drink freely of sarsaparilla tea, and keep the bowels open with sulphur.

ULCERS AND PIMPLES ON THE TONGUE.

Small pimples are occasionally found on the tongue, which at last form ulcers. Sometimes they are occasioned by the rough and projecting edge of a broken or decayed tooth: when this is the cause, the part must be rounded by a file or the tooth extracted, when the sore will heal without further trouble. Whitish looking specks, which seem inclined to spread, are also met with on the inside of the checks and lips. They are easily removed by touching their surfaces with burnt alum.

CANCER OF THE TONGUE.

Cancer of the tongue commences like that of the lip, being a crack or fissure in a small, hard, deep seated tumour on the side of the tongue.

TREATMENT.

No time should be lost in useless attempts to cure it by medicines. The only safety for

the patient is in the knife, and that at an early period.

VENEREAL ULCERS.

SEE SYPHILIS.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE UVULA.

The uvula is that little tongue-like appendage that hangs down from the middle of the fleshy curtain which divides the mouth from the throat. It is very subject to inflammation, the consequence of which, is, that it becomes so long that its point touches, and sometimes even lies along the tongue, which creates considerable uneasiness, and is now and then the cause of a constant cough, which finally ends in consumption. It is commonly called the falling of the palate.

TREATMENT.

Strong gargles of vinegar and water, or a decoction of the black oak bark, or a watery solution of alum, will frequently cure the complaint. It happens very frequently, however, that in consequence of repeated attacks, it becomes permanently lengthened, and then the only resource is to cut off the end of it. If you are near a physician apply to him, if not, the operation is so simple that any man of common dexterity can perform it, particularly as little or no blood follows the incision. All that is requisite, is to seat the patient, seize

the part with a hook, or a slender pair of pincers, draw it a little forward, and *snip* off its point with a pair of scissors.

SWELLING OF THE TONSILS.

The tonsils are two glands situated in the throat, one on each side, which are very apt to swell from inflammation by colds. They sometimes become so large as to threaten suffocation.

TREATMENT.

In the commencement, this is the same as directed for inflammatory sore throat, which see. If it does not succeed, apply to a surgeon to take them away.

INFLAMMATORY SORE THROAT.

SYMPTOMS.

Chills, and flushes of heat succeeding each other,—fever,—the inside of the mouth, the throat and tonsils much inflamed,—swallowing is painful,—hoarseness,—heat and darting pains in the throat.

CAUSES.

Cold,—sitting in damp clothes,—wet feet,—excessive exertions of voice.

DISTINGUISH IT

From putrid sore throat by the fever being inflammatory, &c.

TREATMENT.

An emetic, taken at a very early stage of this disorder, will frequently prevent it from forming. The next step is to bleed the patient freely, and give him a large dose of Epsom salts. A mustard poultice or blister to the throat, is an invaluable application, and should never be neglected. The room should be kept cool and quiet, and the diet consist of barley or rice water. The throat may be gargled several times in the day with No. 10; inhaling the steam of hot water, from the spout of a tea pot, is of use. If symptoms of putrescency appear, treat it as directed in putrid sore throat.

PUTRID SORE THROAT.

SYMPTOMS.

All the marks of typhus,—on the second day a difficulty in swallowing,—respiration hurried,—breath hot,—skin dry and burning,—a quick, weak and irregular pulse,—scarlet patches break out about the lips, and the inside of the mouth and throat is of a fiery red colour. About the third day blotches of a dark red colour make their appearance about the face and neck, which soon extend over the whole body. Upon examining the throat a number of specks, between an ash and a dark brown colour are observed on the palate, uvula, tonsils, &c. a brown fur covers the tongue,—the lips are covered with little vesicles or

bladders, which burst and give out a thin acrid matter, that produces ulceration wherever it touches. In bad cases, the inside of the mouth and throat become black, and are covered with foul spreading ulcers, when all the symptoms that characterize putrid fever ensue.

CAUSES.

A peculiar contagion.

DISTINGUISH IT

From scarlet fever, by the fever being a typhus and not inflammatory, by the sore throat, dark tongue and putrid symptoms.

From measles, by the absence of cough,

sneezing, watering of the eyes, &c.

TREATMENT.

Bleeding in this disease is absolutely forbidden. The same may be said of active or strong purgatives. The bowels, however, should be kept open by mild laxatives or clysters. If towards the close of the complaint there is any obstruction, a few grains of calomel and rhubarb may be given. Cold water dashed over the body is one of the most powerful remedies we can employ; it should never be omitted; and as soon as the patient is dried and in bed, half a pint of strong mulled wine should be given to him. This practice, boldly followed, frequently puts an end to the disease.

Emetics are used in the beginning with advantage, but the great and evident indication, is to prevent and counteract the disposition to

putrescency, and to support the strength. For this purpose the cold infusion of bark, or bark in substance, with ten or twelve drops of muriatic acid, and eight or nine drops of laudanum should be taken frequently, and in large doses. Cayenne pepper is a valuable article; it may be taken in pills, or as recommended by Dr. Thomas in No. 6. To cleanse the throat, gargle frequently with No. 11. Any looseness of the bowels must be checked by powerful astringents, as No. 5. The diet should consist of arrow root jelly, panada, tapioca, and gruel, and the drink, of wine whey, wine and water, &c. increasing the quantity of the wine according to the weakness and age of the patient. The greatest cleanliness is to be observed in the chamber. As this disease is undoubtedly contagious, all unnecessary communication with the sick room should be prevented, and those who are compelled to be with them, will do well to take a spoonful of the Cayenne mixture from time to time, by way of prevention. It is asserted to be a safe-guard

STRICTURES IN THE THROAT.

SYMPTOMS.

The first mark of an obstruction or stricture in the throat, is a slight difficulty in swallowing solids, which continues increasing for months, or until the passage becomes so contracted that the smallest particle of food cannot pass, but having remained an instant at the

strictured part, is violently rejected. If the obstacle is not removed, the patient starves.

TREATMENT.

Meddle not with the complaint yourself, for you can do nothing to relieve it, but apply with all speed to a surgeon, and remember that your life is at stake.

CATARRH, OR COLD.

SYMPTOMS.

A dull pain in the head,—swelling and redness of the eyes,—the effusion of a thin acrid mucus from the nose,—hoarseness,—cough,—fever, &c.

CAUSES.

Cold or damp air,—exposure to wet.

TREATMENT.

If the symptoms be violent, bleed and give twenty drops of hartshorn in half a pint of warm vinegar whey. (See No. 12.) Hoarhound and boneset tea taken in large quantities, are very useful. The patient should be confined to his bed, and be freely purged. If there is great pain in the breast, apply a blister to it. To ease the cough take a tea spoonful of No. 13, every 15 minutes, or till relief is obtained.

The influence is nothing more than an aggravated state of catarrh, and is to be cured by the same remedies. No cough or cold is too light to merit attention. Neglected colds, lay the foundation of consumption, and every year

send thousands to the grave.

ASTHMA.

SYMPTOMS.

A tightness across the breast,—frequent short breathing, attended with a wheezing, increased by exertion and when in bed. It comes on in fits or paroxysms.

CAUSES.

Spasm of the lungs.

TREATMENT.

If the cough be violent and frequent, with great pain in the breast, and the patient be voung and robust, it will be necessary to bleed him. In old people it should be resorted to with caution. The tincture of digitalis is highly recommended in asthma. It should be taken in doses of a very few drops at first, and cautiously increased. If the pulse sinks under it, or giddiness, &c. is produced, it must be laid aside. In fact, it is hardly prudent to take this active and dangerous article, except under a physician's care. The Indian tobacco may be safely used in place of it, in doses of a tea spoonful of the tincture,* every half hour till relief is obtained. The dried roots of the thorn apple and skunk cabbage, are sometimes smoked through a pipe for the same purpose. Asthma is a disease that is seldom completely cured by art, nature however, occasionally effects it.

^{*} Take a sufficient quantity of the leaves, stem and pods of the plant, put them into a bottle and fill it up with brandy or spirits, and let it remain for a few days.

PLEURISY.

SYMPTOMS.

A sharp pain, or *stitch* in the side, increased upon breathing,—inability of lying on the affected side,—pulse hard, quick and corded,—tongue white.

CAUSES.

Cold—all those that produce inflammation.

Take away at once fifteen ounces of blood, place a large blister over the side and give a full dose of Epsom salts. Repeat the bleeding as often as the pulse seems to demand it, and if expectoration does not come on, apply another blister close to the first one. All the remedies for the reduction of inflammation, must be actively employed. The patient should be confined to his bed, with the head and shoulders a little elevated, and a warm decoction of the common hemlock* taken frequently, and in liberal quantities. The diet should always consist of rice or barley water.

SPITTING OF BLOOD.

SYMPTOMS.

Blood of a bright red colour, often frothy, brought up by coughing.

CAUSES.

Consumption and its causes,—a fullness of blood,—rupture of a blood vessel from any cause.

* Twigs and leaves of the tree.

DISTINGUISH IT

From vomiting of blood, by its bright colour, and being brought up with coughing.

TREATMENT.

Give the patient at once a table spoonful of common salt, and direct him to swallow it. If the pulse is full, bleed him. The sugar of lead has much reputation in this complaint: 2 or 3 grains of it, with from a half to a whole grain of opium, may be taken every 3 or 4 hours; and in severe cases, where the blood flows rapidly, 5 or 6 grains, with two of opium, may be taken at once. The most perfect rest should be strictly enjoined, and the diet consist of cold mashed turnips or cold rice water.

CONSUMPTION.

SYMPTOMS.

A short, dry cough,—languor and gradual loss of strength,—pulse small, quick, and soft,—pain in the breast,—expectoration of a frothy matter, that at last becomes solid and yellow,—the breathing grows more anxious and hurried,—the emaciation and pain encrease,—hectic fever,—night sweats and a looseness of the bowels come on, and the patient, unsuspicious of danger, dies.

CAUSES.

Receiving a disposition to the disease from father or mother,—a flat chest,—spitting of blood,—neglected colds,—dissipation, &c.

DISTINGUISH IT

By the long continued dry cough,—pain in the breast, and great emaciation,—by the matter thrown up being pure pus.*

TREATMENT.

In a confirmed state of consumption, nothing that art has hitherto been able to do, can afford us any solid hopes of a cure. When once the disease is firmly seated in the lungs, all that is possible, is to smooth the passage to the grave, and perhaps for a while to retard it. If, however, the disease is taken in its very bud, much may be done by a change of climate, a milk diet, vigorous and daily exercise on horseback, and by carefully avoiding cold and all exciting causes. A removal to a warm climate should be the first step taken, if practicable : if not, a voyage to sea, or a long journey on horseback. A complete suit of flannel, worn next the skin, is an indispensable article for every one who is even inclined to this most fatal disorder. One great blessing, however, that attends it (and one of its surest marks) is the unaccountable blindness of the patient to his own danger. This is sometimes found to exist even in physicians themselves, and not five years ago, one of them in its last stage, a mere walking skeleton, to my utter amaze-

^{*} In common language, matter. It is known by its being opaque, mixing with water, and heavier than it, so that if thrown into a vessel containing that fluid, it sinks to the bottom. When thrown upon hot coals it yields an offensive odour.

ment, called on me for a letter of introduction to a friend residing several hundred miles off, whom he wished to call upon in his journey, and which he contemplated commencing the next day. He was at that moment, unable to stand without assistance, and actually died within twelve hours!!!

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

The symptoms of this complaint must be obvious from its name. When it arises from a diseased state of the heart or its vessels, nothing can be done to cure it. The patient should be careful to avoid a full habit of body, and abstain from violent exercise and sexual indulgencies. He should live low, and keep as quiet and composed as possible. A fit of anger, or any imprudence, may cost him his life. There is a milder kind of this disease resulting from debility, which must be remedied by restoring the strength of the general system. It is also symptomatic of other diseases, and must be treated accordingly.

DROPSY OF THE CHEST.

SYMPTOMS.

Great difficulty of breathing, which is increased by lying down,—oppression and weight at the breast,—countenance pale or livid, and extremely anxious,—great thirst,—pulse irregular and intermitting,—cough,—violent palpitation of the heart,—the patient

can lie on one side only or cannot lie down at all, so that he is obliged to sleep sitting,—frightful dreams,—a feeling of suffocation, &c.

CAUSES.

Debility. All those producing dropsy in general.

DISTINGUISH IT

By comparing carefully all the symptoms together. It is most liable to be confounded with a diseased state of the heart and its vessels.

TREATMENT.

This is another of those diseases that mock the art of man. To say it is incurable, would be hazarding too much, but as yet, it has nearly always proved so. All that can be done is to follow the same plan that is laid down for the treatment of dropsy in general, which consists of purging, emetics, and diuretics.* When the water appears to be confined to one cavity of the chest, and the oppression cannot be borne, some relief may be obtained by a surgical operation.

INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.

SYMPTOMS.

A fixed burning pain in the stomach.—small, very quick, hard pulse,—sudden and great weakness,—the pain in the stomach increased on the slightest pressure,—vomiting,—hiccup.

^{*} Substances that act on the kidneys, producing an increase of urine.

To these are sometimes added an erysipelatous inflammation, extending from the mouth to the stomach,—fainting, clammy sweats, and death.

CAUSES.

Cold suddenly applied to the body or stomach,—drinking largely of cold water while very warm. The striking in of eruptions, poisons,—gout,—rheumatism.

DISTINGUISH IT

From inflammation of the bowels, by the seat of the pain, which is just below the breast bone, in what is called the pit of the stomach, the burning heat and pain there,—by the hiccup and vomiting.

TREATMENT.

As you value the life of the patient, bleed him quickly, largely, and frequently. The only safety for him is found in the fearless use of the lancet. The softness of the pulse, is here, no rule to go by,—for it, and the convulsions are caused by the disease. The rule is to bleed every few hours till the inflammation is subdued. From twenty to thirty ounces may be taken in a full stream from a robust man at the beginning, and ten more in 6 or 2 hours, and so on. As soon as he is bled, or while the blood is flowing, put him into a warm bath, and have a large blister prepared, which, after he has remained some time in the bath, should be applied directly over the stomach. A warm laxative clyster is now to be thrown up, and

when the stomach will retain it, give him small quantities of arrow root jelly or gum arabic tea from time to time, with a few drops of laudanum. The most rigid diet must be observed, and the patient kept very quiet.

When the inflammation is reduced, and the stomach will bear it, a grain of solid opium may be given occasionally with advantage. If the disease has been brought on by poison taken into the stomach, apply the remedies directed in such cases. If mortification ensues, death is the inevitable consequence. It may always be expected to take place, when the lancet has not been freely employed at the beginning, and known to exist, when from the state of torture we have just described, there is a sudden change, to one of perfect ease.

CRAMP IN THE STOMACH.

SYMPTOMS.

Violent spasmodic pain in the stomach, which is so severe, as nearly to occasion fainting.

CAUSES.

Cold,—gout,—rheumatism, &c. &c.

TREATMENT.

Give 50 or 60 drops of laudanum, in a tea spoonful of ether, with a little hot wine. Apply bladders or bottles filled with warm water to the stomach and soles of the feet, or put the patient into the warm bath. If the first dose of laudanum does not relieve the pain repeat it.

HICCUPS.

SYMPTOMS.

A spasmodic affection of the stomach and diaphragm,* producing the peculiar noise which gives rise to the name.

CAUSES.

Some peculiar irritation.

TREATMENT.

When hiccups occur at the close of any disease, they may be considered the harbingers of death, they, however, frequently arise from acidity in the stomach and other causes. A long draught of cold water, a sudden surprise or fright, puts an end to them. A blister over the stomach may be applied for the same purpose. I have succeeded in relieving a violent case of hiccups, that resisted every other remedy, by the oil of amber, in doses of five drops every 10 minutes. It may be taken in a little mint water.

HEART-BURN.

This common and distressing affection is most generally connected with indigestion. To relieve it for the moment, magnesia, soda or

* A large, broad muscle that closes the chest below, dividing it from the belly. It is one of the agents in respiration.

seltzer water, and water acidulated with sulphuric acid, may be employed. To cure the complaint, requires the digestive powers to be strengthened by tonics, bitters, and the different preparations of iron, &c. as directed for indigestion. The application of a blister over the stomach may be of use. The white oxyd of bismuth in 6 grain doses, three times a-day, taken in milk, has been found of service.

INDIGESTION.

SYMPTOMS.

Want of appetite,—low spirits,—pains and fulness in the stomach,—belching,—a sour water rising in the mouth,—heart burn,—the bowels are irregular and generally costive,—weakness and emaciation,—pulse small and slow,—pain in the head,—skin dry,—great uneasiness after eating.

CAUSES.

All those which induce debility,—excessive indulgence in the pleasures of the table or intemperance in any way,—chewing tobacco,—a sedentary life, or want of exercise,—a diseased liver.

TREATMENT.

In every case of indigestion, the first thing the patient should do, is to abstain from whatever may have tended to produce it. Chewing and smoking tobacco, occasion a waste of the saliva that is necessary to the digestive process-they must be abandoned. The diet should consist of animal food that is light, nourishing and easily digested. Roasted mutton is perhaps preferable to any other. Country air and constant exercise on horseback. are invaluable remedies in this disease, which as it is generally occasioned by a departure from natural habits and employments, must be relieved by a return to them. Flannel should be worn next the skin and care taken to avoid cold or exposure to wet. A wine glass of the cold infusion of bark and quassia,* with ten or twelve drops of the elixir of vitriol, should be regularly taken three times a-day, for months. The bowels are to be kept open by some warm laxative, as rhubarb, and the whole frame braced by the daily use of the cold bath. The new preparation of bark, called sulphate of quinine, promises to be of much use in the complaint of which we are speaking. It must be taken to the amount of four grains a-day. in divided doses, either dissolved in water, or in pills. Weak spirits and water, or a single glass of sound old Madeira, may be taken at dinner, but all malt liquors should be avoided. Much benefit has been found to result from a long continued use of the wine of iron, a glass

* Made by placing one ounce of powdered bark and one of ground quassia in a close vessel, to which is added a quart of boiling water—to be kept simmering near the fire until the whole is reduced to a pint.

† Take of iron filings four ounces, and pour on it four pints of Madeira wine, let it stand for a month, shaking it frequently.

of which may be taken twice a-day. If the complaint arise from a diseased liver, recourse must be had to the plan laid down for its cure.

VOMITING OF BLOOD.

SYMPTOMS.

A flow of dark blood from the stomach, preceded by a sense of weight and oppression in that organ. The blood is generally mixed with particles of food, &c.

CAUSES.

Tumours pressing on the liver, blows, &c.

DISTINGUISH IT

From spitting of blood, by its dark colour and being mixed with food.

TREATMENT.

If the accompanying symptoms be inflammatory, bleed, and use some cooling purge: if otherwise, try thirty drops of the muriated tincture of iron in a glass of water, every hour till the bleeding ceases. If the cause be a diseased liver, or tumour in its neighbourhood, treat it accordingly.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

SYMPTOMS.

A dull pain in the right side below the rib, which is more sensible on pressure,—an inability to lie on the left side,—pain in the right shoulder,*—a sallow complexion. Such are

^{*} This is owing to the course of the phrenic nerve.

the symptoms of an acute attack of this disease. There is another species of it, called chronic, in which its approaches are so gradual that it is a difficult matter to determine its nature. It commences with all the symptoms of indigestion, and ends in jaundice or dropsy.

CAUSES.

Long continued fever and ague,—inflammation,—acrid bile,—drunkenness or a free use of spirituous liquors is a very common cause,—injuries from blows, &c.

DISTINGUISH IT

From pleurisy, by the pain not being so severe; and by its extending to the top of the shoulder,—by not being able to rest on the left side.

TREATMENT.

Bleed the patient according to his age, strength and the violence of the pain, and if necessary, apply a blister over the part, which must be kept open by dressing it with the savin ointment. The bowels should be opened by Epsom salts or calomel and jalap. If this does not abate the symptoms in a few days, give a calomel pill of one grain every five hours, or rub a drachm of the strongest mercurial ointment into the side until the gums are found to be a little sore, when the frictions or pills must be discontinued until the mouth is well, and then again resorted to as before. If an abscess points outwardly, apply bread and milk poultices to the tumour, omit the mer-

cury, use wine, bark and a generous diet. As soon as matter is to be felt within it, open it at its lowest and most projecting part with the point of a sharp lancet, and let out its contents very slowly, taking care not to close the wound till this is completely effected. The nitric acid in doses of ten or twelve drops, three times a-day, gradually increased, and steadily persevered in, will sometimes produce a cure. The mercurial plan, however, is to be preferred.

JAUNDICE.

SYMPTOMS.

Languor,—loathing of food,—a bitter taste in the mouth,—vomiting,—the skin and eyes of a yellow colour,—the stools clayey, and the urine giving a yellow tinge to rags dipped in it. There is a dull pain in the right side, under the last rib, which is increased by pressure. When the pain is severe, there is fever,—the pulse hard and full, &c.

CAUSES.

An interruption to the regular passage of the bile, which is carried into the blood,—bile being formed in too great quantities. The first is occasioned by gall-stones, a diseased liver, &c. Intemperance is a very common cause, hence tipplers are more subject to it than others.

TREATMENT.

If the pulse be full and hard, the pain great and other inflammatory symptoms be present, blood is to be taken away as freely as the age and strength of the patient, and the violence of the pain, seems to demand. He should then be placed in a warm bath, and allowed to remain there some time; when removed to bed, a grain or two of opium may be given every few hours until the pain is relieved. Bladders partly filled with warm water, or cloths wrung out of hot decoctions of herbs, may also be applied to the seat of the pain. If the stomach be so irritable as not to retain any thing on it, try fomentations and the effervescing mixture, or a blister to the part. As soon as some degree of ease is obtained* by these means, purgatives must be employed, and steadily persevered in; calomel and jalap or Epsom salts, in the ordinary doses, answer very well. The diet ought to be vegetable, and should the disease have arisen from a neglected inflammation of the liver, it must be treated with mercury. (See inflammation of the liver.) If putrid symptoms show themselves, meet them with the remedies already directed for such cases. Regular exercise, (on horseback, if possible,) should never be neglected by persons subject to this disease.

* If, however, this cannot be done, and from the pain being very acute at one particular spot, there is reason to suppose that a gall-stone is lodged there, the following remedy may be tried, of which one-fifth or a little less may be taken every morning, drinking freely of chicken broth, flaxseed tea, or barley water after it.

Ether three drachms.

Spirits of turpentine two drachms. Mix them.

AGUE CAKE.

This is the vulgar appellation of an enlarged spleen, and expresses with much brief meaning, the cause of the complaint, as it generally results from ill-treated or obstinate intermittents. It is, however, not productive of much uneasiness, and frequently disappears of itself. The plan of treatment if there is acute pain in the part, is to bleed, purge, and blister. If it remains enlarged after this, mercury may be resorted to, as directed in chronic inflammation of the liver.

INFLAMMATION OF THE INTESTINES.

SYMPTOMS.

Sharp pain in the bowels which shoots round the navel, and which is increased by pressure,—sudden loss of strength,—vomiting of dark coloured, sometimes excrementitious matter,—costiveness,—small, quick and hard pulse,—high coloured urine.

CAUSES.

Strangulated ruptures,—cold,—accumulations of hard feces in the bowels,—colic, &c.

DISTINGUISH IT

From cholic, by the pain being increased by pressure, whereas in colic it is relieved by it.

TREATMENT.

This is another of those formidable diseases that require the most actively reducing measures in the onset. From sixteen to twenty

ounces of blood ought to be taken away at once,* and the patient placed in a warm bath, after which a large blister should be applied to the belly. Emollient and laxative clysters may be injected from time to time, and if the vomiting and irritability of the stomach permit it to be retained, give a large dose of castor oil. If this be rejected, try the oil mixture No. 14, or fifteen grains of calomel made into small pills and taken at once. This, however, (though one of great importance) is a secondary consideration. To subdue the inflammation by large and repeated bleedings, being the great object. To effect this, if in 5 or 6 hours after the first bleeding, the pain, &c. be not relieved, take away ten or twelve ounces more, and so on till that desirable object is obtained. The diet should consist of small quantities of barley or rice water only. If in the latter stages of the disease, when the inflammation has somewhat subsided, an obstinate costiveness be found to resist all the usual remedies, dashing cold water over the belly will sometimes succeed.

Remember that this complaint frequently runs its course in a day or two, and that unless the lancet be fearlessly employed in the very beginning, mortification and death will ensue. If a strangulated rupture occasion the disease, the

^{*} When certain quantities are mentioned, it is always to be understood, that they are applicable to robust men. Common sense will dictate the necessity of diminishing them, as the patient may fall more or less short of this description.

same, and if possible, still stronger reasons exist for bleeding, previously to any attempts at reduction.

CHOLERA-MORBUS, OR VOMITING AND PURGING.

SYMPTOMS.

A violent vomiting and purging of bile, preceded by a pain in the stomach and bowels,—quick, weak and fluttering pulse,—heat,—thirst,—cold sweats,—hiccups, and sometimes death in a few hours.

AUSES.

Exposure to sudden changes of weather,—not wearing flannel,—unripe fruit,—acrid matters of any kind in the bowels,—cold moist air, &c.

TREATMENT.

Wash out the stomach and bowels with copious draughts of chamomile tea, barley or chicken water, &c. and inject clysters of the same articles. Bladders or bottles containing hot water, should be applied to the feet, and flannel cloths wrung out of hot spirits, be laid over the stomach. When from the quantity of barley water, &c. that has been taken, it is supposed that the stomach is sufficiently cleared, give two grains of solid opium in a pill, and repeat it every few hours as the case may require.* If the pill will not remain in the

* If the weakness be very great, and the spasms so alarming as to cause a fear of the immediate

stomach, give eighty or ninety drops of laudanum, in a table spoonful of thin starch, by clyster, and repeat it as often as may be necessary. Fifty or sixty drops of laudanum in a small quantity of strong mint tea, or the effervescing draught, will frequently succeed in allaying the irritation. If all these means fail, apply a blister to the stomach. When the violence of the attack is over, give castor oil or the oil mixture No. 14, to carry off the bile that may remain in the bowels. To complete the recovery and to guard against a second attack, a complete casing of flannel is requisite, together with the use of vegetable bitters and tonics. Persons subject to this disease, should be cautious in their diet, and avoid exposure to moist cold air.

DYSENTERY.

SYMPTOMS.

Fever,—frequent small stools, accompanied by griping, bearing down pains, the discharge consisting of pure blood or blood and matter, sometimes resembling the shreds or washings of raw flesh,—a constant desire to go to stool,—vomiting.

CAUSES.

Moist cold air,—unwholesome, putrid food, —noxious vapours from marshes, &c.—a peculiar and unknown condition of the atmosphere.

result, the quantity of opium may be increased to 6, 8 or 10 grains at a dose.

DISTINGUISH IT

From a diarrhaa or lax, by the fever, griping pains, and the constant desire to evacuate the bowels,—by the discharge itself being blood, or matter streaked with blood, &c.

TREATMENT.*

As dysentery or bloody flux is almost always in this country connected with considerable inflammation, it will be proper in most cases, to bleed the patient at the beginning of the attack; caution, however, is requisite in repeating the operation, as typhus symptoms sometimes follow it.† Whether it be thought prudent to bleed or not, repeated doses of castor oil, with clysters of the same, and the application of blisters to the belly, should never be omitted. If there is much vomiting at the commencement, the stomach and bowels may be cleansed by barley or rice water taken by

* I have known several cases of dysentery, when taken in the very beginning, cured in one or two days by a free use of the common black-berry sirup.

† Here is an instance of the impropriety of prescribing for, or treating diseases, according to their names. I have been called in the same day to two patients, labouring under this same disease, from one of whom, (a very robust man, in whom all the marks of excessive inflammation abounded) it was absolutely necessary to draw blood several times, while the other was already so reduced, that I have no doubt, had ten ounces of blood been taken from him, it would have proved fatal. We should always mind the rule to prescribe for the symptoms and not for the name of a disease.

the mouth, and in clysters. As soon as this is effected, give a grain or two of solid opium; if it be rejected, 80 or 90 drops of laudanum in a table spoonful of chicken broth or starch, by clyster. The stomach may also be bathed with a mixture of spirits of camphor and laudanum, and the irritation reduced by all the means recommended for the same symptoms in choleramorbus. The diet should consist of gum arabic dissolved in milk, arrow root jelly, barley water, &c. Clysters of the same articles, with the addition of an ounce of olive oil, and twenty drops of laudanum, may be likewise injected several times in the day. Towards the latter end of the complaint, opium and astringents are proper and indeed necessary, taking care to obviate costiveness by occasional doses of castor oil. I say the latter end of it, for in the commencement they would be hurtful. In this stage of it also, if a severe tenesmus, (or constant desire to go to stool) remains, anodyne clysters will be found useful, or what is more effectual, a couple of grains of opium placed just within the fundament. The various astringents which are proper for dysentery in its latter stages, are found in Nos. 15, 16, and 17, which may be used with port wine and water, as a drink.

DIARRHŒA OR LAX.

SYMPTOMS.

Repeated and large discharges of a thin ex-

crementitious matter by stool, attended with griping and a rumbling noise in the bowels.

CAUSES.

Cold,—suppressed perspiration,—acrid matters in the bowels,—unripe fruit, &c.

TREATMENT.

If the disease arises from cold, a few doses of the chalk mixture, No. 18, will frequently put an end to it. It is, however, sometimes necessary to begin with an emetic of twenty grains of ipecacuanha, and then open the bowels by some mild purgative, as castor oil or rhubarb. Bathing the feet in warm water, and copious draughts of boneset tea, will be found of great benefit, if it originate from suppressed perspiration. For the same purpose also, from 6 to 10 grains of Dover's powder may be taken at night, being careful not to drink any thing for some time after it. If worms are the cause, treat it as directed. When it is occasioned by mere weakness, and in the latter stages of it (proceed from what it may,) when every irritating matter is expelled, opium, combined with astringents, is necessary as in the similar period of dysentery. The diet should consist, in the beginning, of rice, milk, sago, &c. and subsequently of roasted chicken. Weak brandy and water, or port wine and water, may accompany the chicken for a common drink. Persons subject to complaints of this kind, should defend their howels from the action of cold, by a flannel shirt, the feet

and other parts of the body, should also be kept warm.

COLIC.

SYMPTOMS.

Violent shooting pain that twists round the navel,—the skin of the belly drawn into round balls,—obstinate costiveness,—sometimes a vomiting of excrement.

CAUSES.

Cold,—indigestible or acrid food,—wind in the bowels,—poisons,—gout,—rheumatism, worms, &c. &c.

DISTINGUISH IT

From inflammation of the bowels by the pain being relieved by pressure, and from other diseases by the twisting round the navel,—the skin being drawn into balls, &c.

TREATMENT.

The first thing to be done in this disease is to give a large dose of laudanum in a little peppermint water, to open a vein, and apply a mustard poultice below the navel. Fifty, sixty or seventy drops of laudanum may be given at once, as the pain is more or less violent, and the dose be repeated in a half hour, or less time, if ease is not procured. The quantity of blood to be drawn will also depend on the same circumstance, taking into consideration the strength of the patient. In severe cases, 16 ounces may be about the mark.

During this time, if the first doses of laudanum are found ineffectual in reducing the pain, and it is very great, eighty or ninety drops may be given as a clyster in a gill of gruel, or warm water. One great rule in the treatment of colic where the pain is excessive, is, to continue the use of opium in such increased doses as will relieve it!—When this is obtained, castor oil by the mouth and clyster must be

employed to open the bowels.

In bilious colic when there is a vomiting of bile, the effervescing draught, with thirty drops of laudanum may be taken, to quiet the stomach, to which, flannels wrung out of warm spirits may be applied. When the vomiting has abated, the oil mixture No. 14, or the pills No. 19, should be taken until a free discharge is procured. If, notwithstanding our endeavours, the disease proceeds to such an extent as to induce a vomiting of excrement, the tobac-co clyster* must be tried, or an attempt be made to fill the intestines with warm water. This is done by forcibly injecting it in large quantities, at the same time the patient swallows as much as he is able. In this way, with a proper syringe, two gallons have been successfully introduced. In all cases of colic, when there is obstinate costiveness, an examination of the fundament should be made with the finger. If there are any hard, dry pieces of excrement there, they may be removed either by the finger or the handle of a spoon

^{*} See clysters.

Those who are subject to colic, should avoid fermented liquors, and as much as possible, vegetable food; be always well clothed, and take care not to expose themselves to cold and wet. The bowels should never be allowed to remain costive.

PAINTER'S COLIC.

SYMPTOMS.

Pain and weight in the belly,—belching,—constant desire to go to stool, which is ineffectual,—quick contracted pulse,—the belly becomes painful to the touch, and is drawn into knots,—constant colic pains,—the patient sits in a bent position,—after a while palsy of part, or of the whole body.

CAUSES.

The fumes of lead, or the handling of its different preparations.

TREATMENT.

This disease is but too apt to end in palsy, leaving the hands and limbs contracted and useless. In every case of colic, whose symptoms resemble the above, if the person has been exposed to lead in any of its shapes, all doubt on the subject vanishes.

If from the violence of the attack an inflammation of the bowels be feared, bleed according to the age, &c. of the patient. Give laudanum in large doses, and rub the belly well with warm spirits, and place him in a bath as

hot as he can bear it. As soon as he is well dried, and has rested in bed a few minutes, take him up, and dash a bucket of cold water over his belly and thighs, or mix an ounce of calcined magnesia in a pint of milk, and give a wine-glassful every half hour, until ease is obtained. If this, with castor oil by the mouth and in clysters, will not produce a stool, apply a large blister to the belly. As soon as the symptoms are somewhat abated, castor oil or laxative clysters may be resorted to for the purpose of keeping the body open; and to guard against a return, small doses of opium should be taken from time to time. Bitters, the different preparations of iron, bark, &c. are necessary to restore the strength of the system. A modern physician of great eminence, recommends, (in all cases, where the disease is clearly owing to lead) a salivation, by rubbing in, on the wrists, night and morning, one drachm of strong mercurial ointment.

WORMS.

SYMPTOMS.

Intolerable itching at the nose, sometimes at the fundament,—disagreeable breath,—grinding of the teeth and starting during sleep,—hardness of the belly,—gradual emaciation,—colic, and sometimes convulsions.

CAUSES.

Unknown.

TREATMENT.

This will vary according to the kind of worm that is to be destroyed. They are of three kinds:

THE WHITE THREAD WORM

Resembles a small piece of white thread, and is usually found near the fundament, at the lower end of the guts, where it produces a contraction of the parts, and a most intolerable itching. Clysters of lime water will frequently bring whole nests of them away, and procure instant relief. The tincture of aloes, No. 20, however, is by far the best remedy known, for not only this, but the round worm.

THE ROUND WORM

Occupies the small intestines, and sometimes the stomach. It is of various lengths, from 3 to 8 or more inches. If the tincture of aloes fail to remove it, the pink root may be taken in decoction, or in powder, in doses of 60 or 80 grains, to be followed after three or four days by ten or fifteen grains of calomel. Cowhage in molasses or honey, with a dose of castor oil every third day, has been very highly extolled. In cases where all other means have failed, tobacco leaves pounded with vinegar and applied to the belly, have produced the desired effect.*

THE TAPE WORM

Inhabits the whole of the internal canal,

* All the prescriptions No. 22, may be tried in succession.

and frequently defies all our efforts to get him out of it. Large doses of spirits of turpentine, from one to two ounces, in barley water, have been advantageously employed for this purpose. A remedy formerly much celebrated, is that of Madame Nouffler, No. 26, after two doses of which, 15 or 20 grains of jalap with 8 or 10 of calomel should be taken. If the spirits of turpentine be tried, large quantities of gruel or barley water should be used with it, in order to prevent its irritating the stomach and kidneys.

By whatever means these troublesome guests are got rid of, the patient should be careful to strengthen his system and bowels by a course of bark, bitters, wine, &c. and to use a great proportion of animal food in his

diet.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

SYMPTOMS.

Deep seated pain in the small of the back,—urine high coloured and small in quantity, sometimes bloody,—sickness at the stomach,—vomiting.

CAUSES.

Gravel in the kidneys,—Spanish flies,—straining the back,—hard exercise by riding, walking, &c.—cold,—intemperance.

TREATMENT.

This will depend upon the cause. If it proceed from gravel, the plan to be pursued

will be detailed under that head. If it arise from any of the others, bleed the patient freely, repeat it in ten or twelve hours, if necessary, and put him into a warm bath. Twenty grains or more of the uva-ursi, with half a grain of opium three times a-day, accompanied by small quantities of warm barley or rice water is one of the most valuable remedies we are in possession of. The diet during the attack, should consist of mucilaginous drinks only, which must be frequently taken, notwithstanding they may be rejected by vomiting.

GRAVEL.

SYMPTOMS.

A fixed pain in the loins,—numbness of the thigh,—constant vomiting,—retraction of the testicle,—urine small in quantity, voided with pain, and sometimes bloody. As the gravel passes from the kidney into the bladder the pain is so acute as to occasion fainting, &c. &c.

CAUSES.

The formation of a peculiar acid in the kidneys.

TREATMENT.

Bleed the patient freely, and put him into a warm bath, where he should remain some time. Meanwhile an emollient and anodyne clyster should be got ready, which must be given to him as soon as he leaves it. Cloths wrung out of decoctions of herbs or warm

spirits and water, should be applied to the part, and small quantities of warm gum arabic tea or barley water be taken frequently. A grain of opium every two hours, will be found useful. Strong coffee, without sugar or cream, sometimes acts like a charm in soothing the pain: twenty drops of the spirits of turpentine taken on a lump of sugar every half hour, is said, by high authority, to do the same. If the irritation of the stomach is very great, the effervescing draught, with 30 or 40 drops of laudanum, may be tried. When the pain, &c. is somewhat abated, the bowels should be opened, either with castor oil or Epsom salts. The uva-ursi, as before mentioned, is one of the most valuable remedies in all diseases of the kidneys that we have. Blisters in all such cases are never to be applied. Persons subject to this distressing complaint, should be careful to avoid acids and fermented liquors of all kinds, including the red wines, beer, pickles, &c. For a common drink, soft-water, or the seltzer and soda waters are to be preferred. When any threatening symptoms are perceived, recourse should be had to the uva-ursi, in small doses of ten or twelve grains, with half a grain of opium 3 times a-day, to be continued for weeks.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

SYMPTOMS.

Pain and swelling of the bladder,—the pain increased by pressure,—a frequent desire

to make water, which either comes away in small quantities or is totally suppressed.

CAUSES.

Inflammation of surrounding parts,—stone in the bladder,—suppression of urine.

TREATMENT.

Bleed the patient freely, according to his age and strength, and put him into the warm bath. Inject mucilaginous and laxative clysters, and pursue the exact plan of treatment that is recommended for the cause from which it may proceed. See suppression of urine, &c.

DIFFICULTY OF URINE.

SYMPTOMS.

A frequent desire to make water, attended with pain, heat, and difficulty in doing so,—a fulness in the bladder.

CAUSES.

The urine having been retained too long,— Spanish flies taken internally,—gravel,—blisters, and all the causes of inflammation of the bladder—inflamed prostate gland, &c.

TREATMENT.

If it arise from simple irritation by blisters, &c. plentiful draughts of warm liquids, as gum arabic or barley water will be sufficient to remove it. If from any other cause, a bladder half filled with warm water, or cloths wrung out of a warm decoction of herbs, should be kept constantly applied over the parts, and mild clysters of thin starch be frequently injected.

SUPPRESSION OF URINE.

SYMPTOMS.

Pain and swelling of the bladder,—violent and fruitless attempts to make water, attended with excruciating pain, &c.

CAUSES.

The same as in a difficulty of urine.

TREATMENT.

As a total suppression of urine is always attended with considerable danger, there should be no delay in endeavouring to remove it. The first step is to bleed the patient, who should immediately after be placed in the warm bath. While he is there, a laxative and anodyne clyster must be got ready, which is to be given as soon as he leaves it, and frequently repeated. In the mean time the warm fomentations, and bladder of hot water must be kept applied, and No. 23, be taken every three or four hours. If there be any difficulty in procuring it, twenty drops of laudanum in a little warm barley or rice water, or a decoction of the dandelion will answer in stead. Warm sweet oil or milk and water may be injected up the uretha, and 6 or 8 grains of camphor in a little milk be taken every hour.

If no relief is obtained by these means, apply snow or ice to the bladder, or make the patient stand on a cold brick, or stone pavement, and dash cold water over his thighs, and if this fail, try the tobacco clyster, which sometimes succeeds after every thing else has been

resorted to in vain. If a catheter* can be procured, try to pass it into the bladder while in the bath. If the patient himself cannot do it,† let a handy friend attempt it; if foiled in one position, try another,—success is of the utmost importance, for there is nothing but an operation, in the event of its not being obtained that can save life.

In every case of suppression of urine, the order of remedies then are, blood-letting,—the warm bath,—-laxatives and anodyne clysters,—fomentations, or bladders half filled with warm water over the lower belly, camphor and milk every hour, or No. 30, every three hours,—passing the catheter,—dashing cold water over the thighs and legs or applying snow or ice to the

bladder, and lastly, the tobacco clyster.

In the event of a total failure, if the suppression have lasted four days, and no surgeon or physician can be procured,‡ puncture the bladder on the fifth. It is by no means a difficult thing to do, and as death is the almost inevitable alternative, it should be attempted. Just above the yard, at the bottom of the belly, is a little bony, hairy prominence. In the middle of the belly and close to the edge of the bone, is the spot. A very sharp penknife and a hollow tube, smoothed and rounded at the edges, & are all the instruments necessary.

† See directions, &c. for passing it.

^{*} An instrument used by surgeons to draw off the water from the bladder.

[†] This may easily happen, particularly at sea.

[§] The lower half of a catheter answers very well.

OPERATION.

Shave the parts, and lay the patient on a table on his back, feel for the edge of the bone, and make a cut through the skin, beginning about an inch from the top of the prominence, and carrying it in a straight line towards the navel for the length of an inch; then with short strokes of the knife cut down through the fat (which is sometimes considerable) keeping close to the bone and feeling with the tip of your finger the distended bladder underneath. When you find you are close to it* plunge the point of the knife into it, (still keeping near the edge of the bone) withdraw it immediately and slip in the tube, which should be kept in for a few days, by tapes that pass round the body, and then changed for another of elastic gum. When the urine flows through the natural passage, it may be withdrawn and the wound healed.

INCONTINENCY OF URINE.

SYMPTOMS.

An involuntary dribbling or flow of urine.

A relaxative or paralytic affection of the

^{*} This may seem a difficult and dangerous attempt. It is, however, neither the one nor the other. After a suppression of four or five days, the bladder is so much enlarged that it sometimes reaches nearly to the navel, and the peculiar feel of it, no one can mistake.

bladder,—excessive venereal indulgencies,—a diseased state of the bladder,—stone in the bladder.

TREATMENT.

If it arises from a relaxation or weakness of the parts, use the cold bath daily, apply blisters between the fundament and the bag, and have recourse to bark and the different tonics, as iron, &c. recommended in indigestion. Twenty or thirty grains of the uva ursi, twice or three times a-day, with half a pint of lime water after each dose, may also be tried. If the disease is occasioned by a palsy of the parts, the tincture of Spanish flies may be of service. If a stone in the bladder is the cause, apply to a surgeon to cut it out. In the mean time, some kind of vessel should be attached to the yard, to receive the urine, in order to prevent it from excoriating the parts.

STONE IN THE BLADDER.

SYMPTOMS.

A frequent desire to make water, which comes away in small quantities at a time, and is often suddenly interrupted, the last drops of it occasioning pain in the head of the yard,—riding over a rough road, or any irregular motion, or jolting, causes excruciating pain and bloody urine, accompanied with a constant desire to go to stool,—itching of the fundament,—a numbness in the thighs, &c.—retraction or drawing up of the testicle.

TREATMENT.

Cutting out the stone, is the only remedy.

DIABETES, OR AN IMMODERATE FLOW OF URINE.

SYMPTOMS.

Frequent discharges of large quantities of urine, which is sometimes of a sweet taste,—skin dry,—bowels costive,—appetite voracious,—weakness, and gradual emaciation of the whole body.

CAUSES.

A shattered constitution,—immoderate venereal indulgencies,—spirituous liquors,—cold,—suppressed perspiration.

TREATMENT.

The principal remedy for the cure of this disease, consists in confining the patient to a diet composed exclusively of animal food. Blisters may, also, be applied over the kidneys and kept open with the savine ointment. The prescription No. 24,* has proved eminently successful. The carbonate of ammonia, in doses of 11 or 12 grains three times aday, is strongly recommended, upon high authority. In addition to these, opium in liberal doses, exercise on horseback, the fleshbrush, and flannel next the skin are not to be neglected. The bowels should be kept open by rhubarb.

^{*} Of Dr. Ferriar, of Manchester, England.

DROPSY OF THE BELLY.

SYMPTOMS.

A swelling of the belly, from water contained in it, preceded by a diminution of urine,—dry skin, and oppression at the breast.

CAUSES.

Diseases of various kinds,—intemperance,—a dropsical disposition.

DISTINGUISH IT

From tympany by absence of the rumbling of the intestines, belching, colic, and hollow

sound which characterize the latter.

From other diseases, by placing one hand on the belly, and gently striking it on the opposite side with the other, when a wavy or tremulous motion will be felt, resembling that occasioned by the agitation of water in a basin.

TREATMENT.

One of the most valuable remedies for dropsy is found in the elaterium,* one fourth of a grain of which is a dose. As it is a most active article, it is proper to begin with one sixteenth of a grain daily, which may be cautiously increased to a fourth, or till it is found to exert its full powers by bringing away large watery stools. From an ounce to an ounce and a half of cream of tartar, dissolved in water, and taken daily, has frequently succeeded in removing the complaint. As objections are sometimes made to the quantity of this latter article, it is neces-

* The dried extract.

sary to use in this way, half an ounce of it, with one or two grains of gamboge, every other day, may be substituted for it. Six grains of calomel, with one or two of gamboge, taken twice or three times a week, have cured the disease. Bathing the feet before going to bed, and taking immediately after 20 grains of Dover's powder, by producing copious sweat-

ing, has produced the same effect.

Dropsy is, notwithstanding, a difficult disease to cure. It must be attempted, however, by the use of such articles as we have mentioned, beginning with the first, and if it fail, proceeding to the next and so on. If the swelling increases to such an extent as to be absolutely insupportable, send for a surgeon to draw off the water. At the decline of the disease, the strength must be supported and restored by bark, wine and the tonic plan recommended for indigestion.

TYMPANY.

SYMPTOMS.

The symptoms of tympany or a collection of air either in the intestines themselves or in the cavity of the belly, are more or less gradual in their approach. When the disease lies within the intestines, it commences with wind in the stomach and bowels, which keeps up a constant rumbling, belching, &c.—colic,—costiveness,—diminution of urine,—want of appetite, &c. When it is in the cavity of the

belly and outside the intestines, the swelling is much greater, and very elastic, when it is struck, giving a hollow sound like a drum,—there is no belching, &c.

CAUSES.

Weakness of the bowels,—intemperance,—a vegetable diet.

DISTINGUISH IT

From dropsy, which see.

TREATMENT.

If the complaint is within the intestines, keep the nozzle of a clyster pipe up the fundament, to permit the wind to pass through it, in order to diminish the pressure on the bowels. Warm mint tea, ginger, horse-radish, ether, Cayenne pepper, spices and essential oils, with laxative medicines and clysters, should be freely used, with a moderately tight broad bandage round the belly. If these means do not answer the end, warm and active purges must be resorted to, such as the compound tincture of senna or jalap or any of the Nos. 25, 26, or 27. If no relief is obtained and the costiveness continues obstinate, apply pounded ice to the belly. Rubbing it with turpentine may, also, prove useful. It is very apt to terminate in

GONORRHŒA, OR CLAP.

SYMPTOMS.

A tingling sensation at the end of the yard,

which swells, looks red and inflamed, followed by a discharge of matter that stains the linen, first of a whitish, then of a yellow or green colour,—a scalding pain in making water, involuntary and painful erections.

TREATMENT.

There are two kinds of this affection, the mild and the virulent. 'The first is of so trivial a nature, that plentiful draughts of any soothing liquid, as barley water or flaxseed tea, with a low diet, are sufficient to remove it. The second produces effects more or less violent on different persons, and occasionally resists for months, every remedy that can be thought of. If there be much pain and inflammation in the penis, apply a bread and milk poultice to it. take a dose of salts, and lose some blood. This is the more necessary if in consequence of the swelling of the foreskin it cannot be drawn back,* or being back, cannot be drawn forward.† In the mean time, thirty drops of the mixture No. 28, should be taken three times a-day, a very low diet adhered to, and the patient remain perfectly quiet. Strong injections at the beginning of a clap, are highly injurious. If, however, the smarting in making water be excessive, No. 29, may be safely employed, at the end of six or eight days. When the inflammation has somewhat abated, a stronger injection may be used, as No. 30,

+ A para-phymosis.

^{*} Technically called a phymosis.

A painful incurvation of the yard, called a chordee, may be relieved by dipping it into cold water, or surrounding it with cloths soaked in laudanum. To prevent it, take 50 or 60 drops of the latter article on going to bed.

If in consequence of violent exercise, or strong injections, the testicles swell, confine the patient on his back, bleed and purge him. Pounded ice or snow, or cloths dipped in cold vinegar or water, should also be applied to the parts, and a very low diet strictly observed. If, from the same cause, the glands in the groin are enlarged, treat them in like manner.

GLEET.

SYMPTOMS.

The weeping of a thin glairy fluid, like the white of an egg, from the penis, caused by a long continued clap.

TREATMENT.

A gleet is exceedingly difficult to get rid of, and frequently defies every effort that is made for that purpose. It must be attempted, however, by the daily use of the cold bath, and 30 drops of the muriated tincture of iron, taken three times a-day, for months, in a glass of the cold infusion of bark. The injections Nos. 31, 32, or 33, may be employed at the same time, commencing with the first, and if that fail, proceeding to the second. If after a fair trial of these means, no relief is obtained, thirty drops of the tincture of Spanish flies may be taken, in a glass of any liquid, three times a-day.

INVOLUNTARY EMISSIONS.

SYMPTOMS.

An involuntary emission of semen during sleep, inducing great emaciation and debility.

CAUSES.

Excessive venery,—onanism,—every thing that weakens the seminal vessels.

TREATMENT.

Abstain from all sexual indulgence and lascivious ideas or books,—sleep on a hard bed,—use the cold bath daily, with a generous and nourishing diet. Chalybeate water and all the different preparations of iron, with the cold infusion of bark and elixir of vitriol, as directed for indigestion, should be freely employed.

STRICTURES.

SYMPTOMS.

A difficulty in passing water, which instead of flowing in a full stream, either dribbles away, twists like a corkscrew, or splits and forks in two or three directions. They are occasioned by strong injections,—long continued or ill treated clap. The cause, however, is not always to be satisfactorily ascertained.

TREATMENT.

Procure several bougies of different sizes. Take the *largest* one, dipt it in sweet oil and pass it into the urethra till it meets with the

stricture, then make a mark on the bougie, so that when it is withdrawn, you can tell how far down the passage the obstruction exists, and having ascertained this, take the smallest one, well oiled, and endeavour to pass it* an inch or two beyond the stricture. If this can be accomplished, let it remain so a few minutes. This must be repeated every day, letting the instrument remain somewhat longer each time it is passed, and after a few days, using one a little larger, and so on progressively, until the largest one can be introduced. If this fails, apply to a surgeon, who will destroy it with caustic.

SYPHILIS, OR POX.

SYMPTOMS.

Chancres and buboes, are among the first symptoms of this dreadful malady, which if not checked, goes on to cause an ulcerated throat, nodes, a destruction of the bones and cartilages of the nose, and the palate. The voice is lost,—the hair falls off,—foul spreading ulcers show themselves all over the body, the stench of which is insupportable, and before he dies, the miserable victim to it, becomes a loathsome mass of corruption.

A CHANCRE,

At first resembles a pimple, with a little pit or depression containing matter, which soon

^{*} See directions for so doing.

becomes an ulcer, with an irregular thickened edge, covered with a tough, ash-coloured matter, the basis of which is hard and surrounded by inflammation. It is generally found on the foreskin or head of the yard.

A BUBO,

Is an enlargement of a gland in the groin, beginning in a small hard lump, not bigger than a bean, and increasing to the size of a hen's egg.

A NODE,

Is a hard tumour formed on a bone.

TREATMENT.

This is of two kinds, general and local. The first symptom of pox is generally a chancre, as soon, therefore, as it or any other shows itself, take immediately one of the pills No. 34, every morning and night,* and continue to do so five or six weeks. If they should make the mouth sore, omit them till it is well, when they must be resumed as before, and continued two or three weeks after every symptom of the disease has disappeared.

* Corrosive sublimate is beyond a doubt, when properly used, the most mild, safe, and certain preparation of mercury we can employ in this disease. It is stated on indisputable authority, that of Locher, of Vienna, that 4880 persons in eight years, were cured by him, of venereal complaints, by this article, not one of whom were salivated, died, or experienced any painful symptom in consequence thereof. Dr. Hosack, of New York, has also used it, both in public and private practice, for twenty years, with the most complete success. It is equally approved of by the faculty of this city.

As for the chancres, touch them with lunar caustic every few days, and apply a little piece of rag to them, smeared with red pre-cipitate ointment. If they are situated under the foreskin, which is held over the head of the yard by a permanent phymosis, it (the foreskin) must be slit up. If there is a bubo, apply thirty leeches, and then cover it with several blisters, one after another. If this does not prevent its increasing, and the formation of matter is inevitable, apply poultices to it, and as soon as a fluctuation can be felt, let out its contents by several small punctures through the skin, with a sharp lancet. To assist in the evacuation press a soft sponge gently on the tumour.

If in addition to buboes and chancres, nodes, blotches on the skin, and others, or what are called secondary symptoms are present, particularly if the case is an old one, the decoction of guiacum and sarsaparilla should be employed with the pills. If there be any objections to the form in which the sublimate is employed (pills) half a tea spoonful of the solution below,* may be taken morning and evening, or in very bad cases, a whole one, on getting up and going to bed.

^{*} Take six grains (accurate weight) of corrosive sublimate, and dissolve them in three tea spoonsful of spirits of wine; when thoroughly dissolved, add twenty-one more of gin. In taking the dose, employ the same spoon that was used in measuring the spirits.

There is no occasion whatever, while under a course of this medicine, to restrict the patient to the rigidly low diet usually recommended, as nourishing light food that is easily digested, may always be taken. Spirituous and fermented liquors, however, are to be avoided, as well as exposure to cold and wet. Great cleanliness must be observed.

CANCER OF THE YARD.

SYMPTOMS.

A small tumour like a wart, upon the head of the yard or foreskin, followed by inflammation and ulceration, which discharges a thin disagreeable fluid,—after a time, a cancerous fungus is produced, attended by a most intolerable burning and darting pain.

TREATMENT.

Cut out all the diseased parts, without loss of time. If it be on the head of the yard, apply at once to a surgeon, who will amputate it. Death is the only alternative.

VENEREAL WARTS.

Crops of these animal mushroom sometimes spring up round the head of the yard, or on the foreskin. If *flat*, they may be destroyed by caustic, if mounted on a *stem* or foot-stalk, by tying a piece of thread *tightly* round it.

MERCURIAL DISEASE.

This is a complaint whose symptoms nearly resemble the secondary ones of pox, consisting of blotches on the skin,—pains at night,—ulcers in the mouth, &c. &c. Owing to the liberal use of calomel, it is now a very common disease, which is frequently confounded (even by medical men) with genuine syphilis.

TREATMENT.

Abandon every mercurial preparation,—use the decoction of guiacum and sarsaparilla,—the warm bath, and a mild nourishing diet. If possible, remove to a healthy situation in the country. It is also necessary to take an occasional purgative of the flowers of sulphur or of rhubarb.

DROPSY OF THE BAG.

SYMPTOMS.

A collection of water, which is first perceived at the bottom of the bag, increasing in size as it advances upwards, and forming a tumour of the shape of a pear. If examined as directed for dropsy of the belly, the wavy motion may be felt, and if a candle be placed behind it, it becomes partly transparent.

DISTINGUISH IT

From a rupture, by the tumour not swelling when the patient coughs,—by the tumour having commenced at the bottom of the bag, &c.

From a diseased testicle, by its softness,—the

natural colour of the skin,—absence of pain,—transparency, &c. &c.

TREATMENT.

When it is first discovered, attempt to disperse it, by bathing it frequently with No. 35. The only certain cure, is an operation, for which, as there is no pressing danger, apply to a surgeon. There are three species of this dropsy, in one of which, the water is contained within the lining of the bag, another within the covering of the spermatic cord, and the third, in the cellular membrane of the bag. The first we have mentioned; the second occurs most frequently in children, it sometimes, however, is found in adults, and very much resembles a rupture. The treatment is the same as in the first. The third may be distinguished by a doughy feel, and irregular shape. It is to be cured by small punctures with the point of a lancet, to let out the water, and by suspending the testicle.

ENLARGED SPERMATIC VEIN.

SYMPTOMS.

A hard knotty and irregular swelling of the vein, which sometimes increases to a large size. When lying down, the swelling diminishes, which distinguishes it from a dropsy of the parts.

TREATMENT.

Suspend the testicles, or keep the patient on his back,—apply the lotion No. 35, to the parts,—the cold bath.

CANCER OF THE TESTICLE.

SYMPTOMS.

The testicle is enlarged,—hardened,—craggy and unequal in its surface,—painful on being handled, with irregular pains shooting up the groin, into the back, without any previous inflammation, disease, or external violence.

TREATMENT.

Apply immediately to a surgeon. Castration, and that at an early stage of the disease, is the only remedy that can save life. Be careful, however, to distinguish it from simple swelling of the testicle by inflammation, blows, &c. Which see.

IMPOTENCY.

This is of three kinds. The first arises from an original defect in the organs of generation. The second, from local debility of the parts, brought on by excessive venery, onanism, or some preceding disease, while the third originates from fear, excess of passion, or want of confidence at the moment of coition.

The first is incurable. The second must be treated by the general principles and remedies already pointed out for restoring the strength of the system, consisting of the cold bath, preparations of iron, bark, elixir of vitriol, generous diet, exercise, and by steadily avoiding the causes which may have produced it. The remedies for the third, must

be sought for, in calming excessive agitation, and acquiring by habits of intimacy, that confidence they are sure to produce.

GOUT.

SYMPTOMS.

Pain in the small joints, generally in the ball of the great toe,—the parts swollen and red,—the attack coming on in the night. Such are the striking symptoms of this disease, and generally the first that are noticed. It is occasionally, however, preceded by all those attendant on indigestion. In the advanced stages chalky lumps are formed in the joints.

CAUSES.

A too free use of the good things of this world,—a disposition to it from parents.

DISTINGUISH IT

From rheumatism, by the pain, &c. being in the small joints, &c.

TREATMENT.

If the patient be young, vigorous,—having the disease for the first time, bleed and purge him, confine him to a low diet, and treat it exactly as an inflammation arising from any other cause. To procure sweating, Dover's powder may be taken on going to bed. As soon as the inflammation, by these means, is reduced, use the cold bath, and take strong exercise on foot, daily,—avoid high seasoned food, feather beds, wine, acids and fermented liquors,

for the remainder of your life!* Gout is the child of indolence and intemperance, and to avoid it, the above means must be employed,

and steadily persevered in.

If, however, the patient is old or infirm, and subject to regular fits of it, he must not be handled so roughly. The most perfect rest should be observed, and the parts lightly covered with fleecy hosiery, and flannel cloths wetted with the lotion No. 36, made milkwarm. The bowels should be opened with some warm laxative. In a regular fit of the gout, this is all that can be done. The degree of warmth that is applied to the part, must be regulated by the feelings of the patient, who if way a vay use a nourishing diet, if strong, a psot a product one.

It w / ny cause, the disease leaves the extremities and flies to the stomach, apply mustard poultices and blisters to the soles of the feet and ankles,—give large doses of ether and laudanum, hot wine, brandy, &c. and endeavour by all such means (including the hot bath)

to send it back again.

If the head be the part it is transferred to, and apoplexy is produced by it, take away 15

^{*} The most perfect and radical cures of gout, have been effected in luxurious livers, by a sudden change from soft beds, rich dishes and generous wines, with nothing at all to do,—to no bed but the bare earth, black bread and dirty water for meat and drink, and a powerful inducement to exercise, in the stimulating application of the whip of an Algerine slave driver?

or 20 ounces of blood immediately, and give active purgatives, as 10 or 15 grains of calomel, followed by senna tea or Epsom salts. If in a few hours, the patient is not relieved, the head continuing confused and painful, and the pulse full and throbbing, bleed him again to the amount of 10 or 12 ounces, and apply cold vinegar and water constantly to the part.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

SYMPTOMS.

Pain, swelling and inflammation in some one (or several) of the larger joints. The pain shifting from one part to another,—all the symptoms of fever,—pulse full and tongue white,—bowels costive and uring light coloured.

CAUSES.

Cold,—suppressed perspiration,—wearing damp clothes, &c.

TREATMENT.

Bleed the patient freely, or until the pulse is sensibly affected by it, and purge him with salts and senna. The Dover's powder should be taken to procure sweating, and a very low diet be strictly observed. If the pain continue severe, and the blood already drawn shows a yellow or buffy coat, bleed again and again. The inflammation must be reduced, and we are not to lay aside the lancet till that is done. In severe cases, I have known it ne-

cessary to bleed twice a-day, for four or five days in succession. Active purging with salts and senna must not be neglected. When the disease is overcome, if in consequence of the bleeding, &c. the patient is left very low and weak, wrap him up in blankets, give him warm, nourishing food, wine, &c. &c.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

SYMPTOMS.

A chronic rheumatism is nothing more than one of long standing. It is unaccompanied by fever, and makes its attacks on every change of weather, on getting wet, &c. &c. It is frequently caused by inflammatory rheumatism, and sometimes seems to exist as a primary affection.

TREATMENT.

I have found no one plan of treatment in this species of the disease, so effectual as the following: purge with senna and salts, every other day,—rub the parts well with the linniment No. 37, and use the Cayenne pepper, and mustard at dinner, in large quantities, and on going to bed 30 drops of laudanum, with a tea spoonful of the tincture of guiacum. It is to be recollected, that this is applicable only to chronic cases; if there is fever, &c. it will do much damage. Should there be any cause to suspect that a venereal taint is connected with it, have recourse to the pills No. 34, with the decoction of guiacum and sarsaparilla. A

large blister frequently relieves the whole of the symptoms, in the course of a night. The best safeguard against the complaint is the use of flannel next the skin, winter and summer.

HIP-JOINT DISEASE.

SYMPTOMS.

Excruciating pain in the hip-joint and knee,—the leg becomes first longer, then shorter than its fellow. When lying down the foot rolls outwards, the buttocks appearing flatter than usual,—lameness,—after awhile abscesses in various parts of the thigh,—hectic fever, &c.

CAUSES.

Scrofula.

TREATMENT.

Apply blisters to the part, and if there be much inflammation, bleed,—make a caustic issue in the little hollow at the top and outside of the thigh, and use all the remedies directed for scrofula. Long continued purging with jalap and cream of tartar (every other day) should never be neglected. The diet should be vegetable, and the limb kept at rest. When matter is formed, bark, wine, and a generous diet must be employed. It mostly proves incurable.

DROPSY OF THE KNEE JOINT.

SYMPTOMS.

The joint swells, the skin remaining of a

natural colour. By placing the hand on one side of it, and striking it gently on the other, the wavy or fluctuating motion is perceptible,—steady pressure on one side will raise the other above its natural level.

CAUSES.

A dropsical disposition,—debility,—rheumatism,—scrofula,—syphilis.

TREATMENT.

Keep a perpetual blister on the joint, or make a caustic issue below it, on the inside of the leg,—cold water from the spout of a tea kettle, is a useful application. Camphorated mercurial ointment to the knee, and mercury taken internally, have sometimes been of service.

WHITE SWELLING.

SYMPTOMS.

Deeply seated pains in the knee, unattended at first by swelling, which at last comes on with increase of pain. After awhile the joint enlarges,—matter is sometimes discharged,—hectic fever follows, and cuts off the patient.

CAUSES.

Scrofula, -blows, -inflammation from any cause.

TREATMENT.

If from scrofula, use the general remedies directed for that disease, and apply a blister to the part, which must be kept open by the savine ointment, for months: if from blows, apply the blister as before, bleed and purge freely, and act as directed in cases of similar accidents. If in spite of these precautions, the disease continues to advance, amputation is the only resource.

PIECES OF CARTILAGE* IN THE JOINTS.

Portions of cartilage are sometimes formed in joints, where they act like any other foreign body of a similar texture. While in the hollows of the part, they give no uneasiness, but as they frequently slip in between the ends of the bones, causing excruciating pain, it is sometimes necessary to cut them out. For this purpose apply to a surgeon. As all openings into the cavities of the joints are attended with much danger, unless the pain be insupportable, it is better to endure the inconvenience than to run the risk of the operation.

SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL.

SYMPTOMS.

Hard and indolent swellings of the glands of the neck, that when ripe, instead of matter, discharge a whitish curd. It mostly occurs in persons of a fair complexion, blue eyes, and delicate make. In bad cases, the joints swell with great pain,—the limbs waste away,—the ligaments and bones are destroyed, when hectic fever soon relieves the patient from his misery.

CAUSES.

Inheriting the disease from parents,—moist cold air,—a poor diet, &c.

TREATMENT.

Sea-water is the great remedy in scrofula. It is to be used daily as a bath, and a small portion of it taken internally. Made milk-warm, it forms one of the most excellent local applications that we have. When the swellings break, a very strong decoction of hemlock may be advantageously used for the same purpose. The diet should be mild and nourishing. Scrofula is seldom, if ever, cured. After a fair trial, therefore, of the waters of the ocean, recourse should be had to any new remedy that may seem to promise relief.

INFLAMED GLANDS.*

Every gland in the body is subject to inflammation. Whenever one of them is perceived to be in this state, which may be known by the swelling and pain, measures should be taken to reduce it, for fear of its proceeding to what is called scirrhus, and finally to cancer. Leeches, blisters, and all the remedies directed for such purposes, should be actively employed, among which, purging, bleeding and a low diet must not be neglected.

* Commonly called kernels.

SCIRRHUS.

SYMPTOMS.

A hard tumour, unequal on its surface, and not very sensible, giving but little or no pain on being handled.

TREATMENT.

One of the pills No. 34, may be taken three times a-day, and camphorated mercurial ointment rubbed into the gland. The extract of cicuta, is a powerful, and sometimes a successful agent in dispersing these swellings. It should be made into pills of one grain each, and taken with those of No. 34, beginning with three pills in the twenty-four hours, and gradually increasing the number to eight, ten or twelve in the same time. If it occasion sickness, vertigo, &c. lessen the quantity, or omit it for a short time.

CANCER.

SYMPTOMS.

A tumour, differing from the preceding one by being surrounded with enlarged veins. It is, also, more painful, the skin being sometimes discoloured and puckered. The whole tumour is particularly heavy, and at last breaks into a malignant ulcer or sore, whose edges are raised, ragged, uneven, and curl over like the leaves of a flower,—white streaks or bands cross it from the centre to the circumference. Acute and darting pains accompany both this and the preceding stage of the disease.

TREATMENT.

There is but one remedy that can be depended on for the cure of this painful and inveterate complaint, and even that should be resorted to early, in order to ensure success. All the diseased parts must be cut out. Arsenic, corrosive sublimate, phosphate of iron, and a thousand other articles, have been recommended, both externally and internally, but without any effectual advantage. To relieve the pain. opium may be taken in large doses. A very low diet (such as is barely sufficient to support life) of milk and vegetables, will produce the same effect. The sore should be defended from the air, by some mild ointment. Powdered chalk, scraped carrots, fresh hemlock leaves, and powdered charcoal, may be used for the same purpose.

GOITRE.

SYMPTOMS.

A tumour in the fore-part of the throat, seated in a gland close to the projection called "Adam's apple."

CAUSES.

These are not ascertained. They are supposed to consist of some peculiarities in the water of those places where it is common.

TREATMENT.

Goitre is incurable. When taken at the very beginning of the complaint, however, and in young persons, it is said to have been dispersed by a course of mercury, joined to frictions of the part, with strong mercurial ointment. As it seldom causes any inconvenience, and is always unattended by pain, it is not a matter of much consequence. The inhabitants of the Alps, consider it a mark of beauty, and there are some Cantons, where every man, woman and child, is adorned with a tumour of this nature, which they would feel very sorry to be deprived of. The only remedy that has ever seemed to be of use, is the burnt sponge No. 38. It cannot be cut out on account of the great number of blood-vessels of which it is composed.

FAINTING.

CAUSES.

Sudden and violent emotions of the mind,—bleeding,—diseases of the heart and its great vessels.

TREATMENT.

Lay the person on his back, take off his cravat, then open the doors and windows, and sprinkle cold water in his face. Smelling salts may be held to his nose.

APOPLEXY.

SYMPTOMS.

Falling without sense or motion,—profound sleep,—face livid or flushed,—eyes wide open

or half closed, and immoveable,—breathing low, labouring and irregular.

CAUSES.

A rushing of blood to the head, excessive fat in persons with a short neck,—gluttony,—violent exercise,— intense heat,—anger,—hearty meat suppers,—blows on the head,—intoxication, &c. &c.

TREATMENT.

If the pulse remains full,—the face flushed, &c. take away twenty ounces or more of blood on the spot, remove the cravat, unbutton the shirt collar, and place the patient in bed, with his head and shoulders a little elevated. The windows and doors must be thrown open, and no more persons than are necessary, be allowed to remain in the room. The head is to be shaved and cupped, a blister applied to the back of the neck and the head, and mustard poultices to the feet. An active purgative* should always be administered, as soon as the patient is bled, and its operation assisted by repeated clysters. If by these means, the breathing is not easier, and the pulse softer, bleed again, and again.

If, however, the patient is old and infirm, and the attack has come on more gradually, if the pulse is weak, and the face pale, bleed moderately, and give immediately a warm purgative, apply the blisters, &c. If it arises from

^{*} If the patient cannot swallow pills, try liquids, if neither, have recourse to a strong purgative clyster.

swallowing vegetable poisons, give an active emetic, as 30 grains of white vitriol, and act as directed in cases of similar accidents. In this second kind of apoplexy, stimulants, as hartshorn to the nose, &c. may be used; in the first, they are very injurious, and should never be employed.

STROKE OF THE SUN.

This proceeds from exposure to the sun's rays, and exhibits the same symptoms as apoplexy, commencing with vertigo, loss of sight, ringing in the ears, &c. and must be treated by large and repeated bleedings, and in every other respect as directed for apoplexy.

EPILEPSY.

SYMPTOMS.

A fit, in which the patient falls to the ground in a convulsion,—the eyes are distorted and turned up,—hands clenched,—foaming at the mouth,—convulsions,—the whole ending in a deep sleep.

CAUSES.

Sudden fright,—anger,-—injuries done to the nerves,—unknown.

TREATMENT.

Keep the patient from hurting himself, by holding his hands, legs, and particularly his head, which he is apt to dash violently against the ground, or surrounding objects. A piece

of soft wood should be placed between his teeth, to prevent his tongue from being bitten. This, is in general, all that can be done during the fit. If, however, there are symptoms of great determination of blood to the head, bleeding should not be neglected. White vitriol, the misleto, carbonate of iron, &c. &c. have been recommended and tried for the cure of

this complaint, but in vain.

The oxyd of zinc may, however, be tried. It is taken in pills of a grain each, one three times a-day, gradually increasing the dose to five at a time. To reap any benefit from this medicine, it is necessary to persevere in it for months. If it fails, steady and long continued purging should be resorted to. Large doses of spirits of turpentine, are said to have afforded relief. The diet, in all cases, should be vegetable, and if symptoms of fullnes of blood be present, it will be proper to bleed. Persons subject to these fits, should never be left alone, or ride on horseback, for obvious reasons.

PALSY.

SYMPTOMS.

A partial or complete loss of the powers of motion, and the sensibility of particular parts of the body,—the pulse soft and slow.

CAUSES.

Apoplexy,—pressure on the nerves, from blows, wounds, &c.—the fumes of lead.

In a young and robust person, it will be proper to bleed freely, and give an active purgative. In old people, or where the powers of the body are much weakened, warm laxative medicines with stimulating applications, as the flesh brush, blisters, mustard poultices, and rubbing the spine with the liniment No. 37, form the best plan of treatment. If it affect different parts of the body at once, horseradish, mustard, and Cayenne pepper, should be used liberally, as they are prepared for table. If a swelling or tumour be found on the back bone, or any injury has been done to it, which may have caused the disease, caustic issues must be placed on each side of it, and as near the injured part as possible. The diet should be light and nourishing. The warm bath must not be neglected.

TETANUS, OR CRAMP.

There are several very long and very learned names* affixed to this disease, as it may happen to attack one part of the body or another. When it is confined to the muscles of the neck and jaws, locked-jaw, is the common and expressive term for it. The affection, however, is always the same, requires similar treatment, and consists in an involunta-

^{*} Trismus, when confined to the jaws. Opisthotonos, when the body is bent backwards. Emprosthotonos, when it is bent forwards.

ry contraction and stiffening of a part of the muscles, the senses remaining perfect.

LOCKED JAW.

SYMPTOMS.

A stiffness in the back of the neck, which renders it first painful, and at last impossible to turn the head round,—difficulty in swallowing,—pain in the breast shooting to the back,—the lower jaw becomes stiff, and gradually closes.

CAUSES.

Wounds,—robust habit of body,—local irritation of a nerve.

TREATMENT.

If the disease is supposed to arise from a wounded nerve, or from an injury done to tendinous parts, by a pointed instrument,* enlarge the wound with a sharp lancet, or penknife, and pour laudanum or turpentine into it, as directed for similar accidents. Blood-letting to a great extent, is often attended with the most happy results, and should never be omitted. From a robust man, take 30 or 40 ounces. This being done, give 2 or 3 grains of opium at once, and repeat it every two hours, increasing the dose, according to the violence of the symptoms and the effects produced by it, without regarding the quantity that has been taken. Cases are on record, where 60 grains (a drachm)

^{*} As by running a needle into the foot, &c.

of solid opium have been taken at once, and with the happiest effect. This, however, is a large dose, and should never be ventured on, but under the most desperate and alarming circumstances. Active purging with castor oil and senna tea, must not be omitted, and if the power of swallowing be lost, laudanum, &c. must be given in clysters. Drawing a tooth, is generally recommended by physicians in those cases where the jaws are firmly closed, for the purpose of transmitting medicines and food to the stomach. This has always appeared to me every way calculated to increase the evil. If no opening exists between the teeth, access to the bowels can always be obtained by clysters, and in this way nourishment and remedies may be injected. It is always proper, however, when the disease is perceived to be coming on, to place two small pieces of soft wood between the grinders of the upper and lower jaw, one on each side, so that they may be kept asunder.

Madeira wine, in doses of a wine-glassful every hour, continued for several days, and combined with the internal use of mercury and the warm bath, has been found of great service. Cold water dashed freely over the patient, every two or three hours, may likewise be tried. After every affusion, he should be well wiped, and put into a warm bed, when a large dose of laudanum in warm Madeira wine, should be given, and the parts rubbed with the liniment No. 39. The tobacco clys-

ter* has sometimes succeeded when every thing else has failed. During the relaxation which it occasions, opium, wine, &c. must be freely administered. Blistering the whole length of the spine, and caustic issues on its sides, as nearly on a line with the parts affected as possible, are strongly recommended.

PAINFUL AFFECTION OF THE NERVES OF THE FACE.

This disease also called tic-doloureux, neuralgia, &c. is of very rare occurrence. As it is, however, sometimes met with, it is proper to notice it.

SYMPTOMS.

A very severe pain darting in particular directions, not lasting more than a second, but very rapidly repeated, and excited by the slightest touch,—during the intervals, there is no pain whatever. There is no inflammation or swelling of the cheek, as in tooth ach, nor does the pain seem so deeply seated.

TREATMENT.

Blisters, leeches, mercurial ointment, opium and Fowler's solution of arsenic, with many

* Although a valuable addition to our means of cure, the tobacco clyster is not to be employed lightly, or on common occasions. It should always be reserved to the last moment, never using it until every thing else has failed. The prostration of the system, and other alarming symptoms it sometimes causes, renders this caution necessary.

other remedies of the same class, have been all recommended and used for the cure of this most painful of all the affections to which the human body is subject. Where the pains is so excessive as not to be borne, two grains or two grains and a half of the extract of belladonna, may be taken every three hours. When the pain is somewhat relieved, this quantity must be diminished. Mr. Dupre, a French physician, has lately succeeded in curing this disease by the sulphate of quinine, his prescription, No. 40, may be tried. If this fails, apply to a skilful surgeon, who will divide the nerves.

ANGINA PECTORIS.

SYMPTOMS.

An acute pain at the lower end of the breast bone, shooting into the left arm,—great difficulty of breathing,—anxiety,—palpitation of the heart,—a feeling of suffocation. It usually comes on while ascending a hill, or going up stairs.

CAUSES.

The vessels of the heart being turned into bone,—an accumulation of blood in the heart and its vessels.

TREATMENT.

During the fit, place the patient on his back and bleed him. If fainting, dash cold water in his face. Should this not rouse him in a few minutes, apply a blister to the chest. Strips of linen, moistened with the solution below,* applied several times a-day to the breast bone, for a month, are said to have effected complete cures. They act by producing a crop of pimples, on the appearance of which, the disease declines.

Persons subject to this complaint, should avoid all fermentable food, and excess in eating or drinking, taking care to live quietly, and to keep the bowels open. Bleeding and purging, followed by opium, to lessen the spasm, with the warm bath, and a perpetual blister or plaster of the tartar emetic ointment to the chest, are perhaps the best remedies that can be employed.

DANCE OF ST. VITUS.

SYMPTOMS.

Irregular and convulsive motions of the limbs and head, generally of the arm and leg of one side only. It varies, however, in different persons, and is frequently counterfeited by beggars.

CAUSES.

Weakness of the nerves,—worms,—poisons,—fright, &c.

TREATMENT.

The daily use of the cold bath, with the Pe-

* Tartar emetic, one drachm. Spirits of camphor, half an ounce. Boiling water, one pint. Mix.

ruvian bark, has often succeeded in curing the complaint, in young subjects. In addition to these, any of the preparations of iron No. 41, combined with large doses of musk, opium, camphor, &c. may be tried. Active and long continued purging sometimes produces the happiest results.

SCARLET FEVER.

SYMPTOMS.

Chills,—heat,—thirst,—head-ach,—the skin is marked with large red or scarlet patches, which at last unite, disappearing in a few days in a kind of branny scurf,—sore throat.

CAUSES.

A particular contagion.

DISTINGUISH IT

From measles, by the spots coming out on the second day of the fever. In measles they seldom appear until the fourth day. By their colour, which is that of a boiled lobster, whereas in measles it is of a dark red.

TREATMENT.

An emetic (ipecacuanha) should be given on the first appearance of the disease, to be followed by a dose of salts, or eight grains of calomel, with as many of rhubarb. If the pulse is full and strong, the head aches, and the heat great, draw blood, and dash cold water over the body very freely and frequently. There is no disease in which the advantages of cold

affusion is more striking. In order to reap the full benefit of it, however, it must be freely employed, that is, as often as the heat, &c. seems to require it, or eight or ten times in the twenty-four hours. The saline mixture, No. 1, is of great use. If there is any soreness of the throat, the gargles recommended for that complaint, should be used, and a mustard poultice be applied to the parts. If symptoms of putrescency appear, have recourse to the plan recommended for putrid sore throat.* As scarlet fever is undoubtedly contagious, the usual precautions should of course be adopted.

ERYSIPELAS, OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE.

SYMPTOMS.

Fever,—delirium,—vomiting,—pulse strong or weak, as the fever inclines to the inflammatory or typhus kind,—on the fourth day, sometimes on the second or third, the skin in some one part, becomes red and inflamed, which is soon extended to others,—the parts affected being swollen and of a bright scarlet. If the face is attacked, it spreads itself on the scalp, and the eyclids sometimes swell so as to pre-

*Writers on this subject generally consider scarlet fever as consisting of three kinds, viz: The simple fever,—the fever with sore throat, and the fever with putrid sore throat. The treatment of the first, should be like that of any other inflammatory fever; that of the second, has been detailed in speaking of inflammatory sore throat, and the last, is precisely that of putrid sore throat.

vent the patient from seeing,—after a longer or shorter period, the eruption ends in small watery vesicles or blisters, or in branny scales. At this period, the fever sometimes abates, at others, drowsiness or delirium comes on, which increases it, and destroys the patient by the eleventh day.

CAUSES.

Cold,—excessive heat,—intemperance,—acrid bile, or other irritating matters in the stomach and intestines.

TREATMENT.

This disease is of two kinds. One of which is principally confined to the skin, while the other affects the whole system. If the accompanying fever is inflammatory, bleeding will be proper, otherwise, not. This operation is to be cautiously employed in erysipelas, as it sometimes runs into typhus. If, however, the patient is robust, his head aches, and great marks of fulness and inflammation are evident, which is generally the case in this country, bleeding, purging with salts, and cooling drinks should be employed, to which, also, may be added, Dover's powders, boneset tea, &c. to produce sweating. The room should be kept cool. If, on the contrary, the fever is a typhus, or unaccompanied by general inflammation, and (as before observed) the patient is of a weak and irritable habit of body, bleeding should never be resorted to. Opium, wine, bark, elixir of vitriol, and decoctions of

the snake root, as recommended for typhus, are necessary in this case, to guard against mortification, which sometimes ensues.

As local applications, bathing the parts with laudanum, or lead water, or dusting them with rye meal or wheat flour, are the best. Should the disease evidently be confined to the skin, the application of a blister will sometimes put an end to it. If abscesses form, large openings must be made to let out the matter and dead parts. When the first or inflammatory kind prevails, the diet should be barley, sago, panada, &c. with lemonade,* tamarind water, &c. for drink. If, on the contrary, when the second, or typhus form of it (especially if accompanied by putrid symptoms,) shows itself, a more generous diet, with a moderate quantity of wine, &c. must be employed.

MERCURIAL ERYSIPELAS.

SYMPTOMS.

Heat,—redness and roughness, commencing either in the groin, bag, inside of the thigh,

*It may not be useless again to observe, that in the United States, erysipelas, nine times out of ten, calls for reducing and cooling measures. Among the various articles which are employed in this, as well as all inflammatory diseases, none ranks higher in my mind than lemonade, which should always (if possible) be made from the fresh fruit. When taken cold, and in liberal quantities, it is not only delicious to the palate of the patient, but tends powerfully to cure his complaint.

or bend of the arm, which slowly and gradually extend over the whole body, which becomes slightly swollen, is tender to the touch, and itches dreadfully. The roughness is occasioned by small vesicles or blisters containing a fluid, which at first cannot be seen without a glass, but if not disturbed, acquire the size of a pin's head. When they are broken, the matter corrodes the skin wherever it touches, so that at last, the patient is almost raw from head to foot. It sometimes occasions the loss of the hair in every part of the body.

CAUSES.

The excessive use of mercury.

TREATMENT.

Omit all mercurial preparations,—keep the bowels gently open with Epsom salts,—use the warm bath frequently, take opium at night, and dust the parts with flour or starch. If symptoms of putrescency appear, meet them with bark, wine, &c.

MEASLES.

SYMPTOMS.

Inflammatory fever,—dry cough and hoarseness,—sneezing,—watering of the eyes, which itch,—a running from the nose,—great drowsiness. On the fourth day, small red points break out, first on the face, and then gradually over the body. They are in clusters, and on passing the hand over them, are found to be a lit-

tle raised. On the fifth or sixth day the vivid red is changed to a brown, and the eruption goes off.

CAUSES.

A particular contagion.

DISTINGUISH IT

From small-pox and all other diseases, by the dry cough and hoarseness,—by the appearances of the eyes, which are red, swollen, and loaded with tears.

TREATMENT.

The patient must be confined to a low diet, and kept in bed, with as much covering (but no more) as may be agreeable to his feelings. The room should be cool, and if there is much fever and pain in the head, bleeding is necessary. Should there be pain and oppression at the breast, apply a blister. The bowels may be opened by salts. The mild form of measles ought to be treated like any other inflammatory complaint, taking care, however, not to repel the eruption by cold. If this happens, place the patient in a warm bath, give him warm wine, &c. internally, and apply mustard poultices and blisters to the feet and ankles.

There is another and more dangerous kind of this disease, which may be known by the fever being a typhus, and by all the symptoms showing a putrid tendency. The moment this is perceived, have recourse to bark, wine, muriatic acid, &c. &c. as directed in putrid

fever.

CHICKEN-POX.

SYMPTOMS.

Fever,—inability to sleep,—pain in different parts of the body,—a crop of small pimples or points on the back, which by the second day, are changed into little blisters, which are ripe on the third and disappear before the fifth day, without forming true pus or matter, and leaving no marks or pits behind them.

DISTINGUISH IT

From small-pox, by the eruption coming out on the back,—by the mildness of the fever,—by the fluid contained in the vesicles or blisters not being true pus, and by the whole falling off in scales on the fifth day.

TREATMENT.

Confine the patient to his bed,—keep him cool and quiet, and give him a dose of salts. This is all that is necessary.

COW-POX.

SYMPTOMS.

A pimple at the spot where the matter was inserted, which gradually undergoes certain regular changes, that characterize the complaint.

CHANGES OF GENUINE COW-POX.

On the second day, or sooner, from the time of the operation, a small speck of inflammation is to be perceived, which, on the fourth day is a pimple, surrounded by a circle of in-

flammation. On the fifth, this pimple changes to a vesicle containing a thin fluid. On the sixth, this vesicle is more perfect, its margin forming a regular circle; it is also a little flattened on the top, the centre of which, is of a dark colour. On the eighth or ninth day, slight chills, flushes of heat, &c. are sometimes felt, accompanied by swelling of the pustule, and pains shooting up into the arm pit, the glands or kernels of which occasionally swell.

On the tenth or eleventh day, the pustule is surrounded by a circular, vivid, inflammatory blush that is very beautiful. This is regarded as a decisive proof of the presence of genuine cow-pox. On the eleventh day, the centre of the pustule begins to grow of a dark colour, which gradually increases to a brown or mahogany one by the end of the second week, when it begins to leave the skin, from which it is finally separated.

TREATMENT.

If the pain, inflammation and swelling, are excessive, reduce them by cold applications, a dose of salts, low diet, and rest.

OBSERVATIONS.

Notwithstanding the unwearied labours of the enemies of vaccination, who, since the memorable epoch of 1796, have been, and are still doing all that ignorance and obstinacy can effect to render this visible interposition of Providence of as little avail as possible, it is at this moment confidently relied on by the great body of medical men in all countries, as a preservative from death by small-pox. As the late alarming epidemic with which we have been visited, seems to have revived the before expiring hopes of its opposers, and diminished the confidence of some of its friends, it may not be useless, considering the immense importance of the subject, to devote

a few words to it.

To those who are unacquainted with the mass of evidence that is to be found in favour of vaccination, I would beg leave to say, examine the reports of the different colleges, societies, &c. in all parts of the world, and observe the nature. respectability, and weight of their contents. You find one of them declaring that "hundreds of thousands have been successfully vaccinated in the British islands; 800,000 in the East Indies, and that the practice has extended over all Europe." "The security derived from vaccination against small-pox, if not absolutely perfect, is as much so as can be expected from any human discovery:" and again, "there is not nearly so many failures in a given number of vaccinated persons, as there are deaths in an equal number of persons inoculated for small-pox!!!" We also have upon irresistible evidence, "towns and districts, in which vaccination had been general, have afterwards had the small-pox on all sides of them, without suffering from the contagion!!"-" The college, in reporting their opinions on the evidence adduced in support of vaccination, feel themselves authorized to state, that a body of evidence so large, so temperate, and so consistent, was perhaps never collected before on any medical subject!!" Report of the royal college of physicians, London, 1807.

"It is the opinion of your committee, that the practice of cow-pox inoculation is safe, and fully answers the purposes that have been intended by its introduction!" Speaking of cases in which persons are said to have had the small-pox after vaccination, it is declared that, "upon minute investigation, it has been found that these supposed instances originated in error, misrepresentation, or the difficulty of discriminating between small-pox and other eruptive diseases." Report of the king and queen's college of physicians, Ireland, 1806.

Dr. King, in his work, says "four hundred and twenty-nine thousand, eight hundred and twentyone persons have been successfully vaccinated at Madras and its dependencies, between September, 1802, and May, 1805; two thousand eight hundred and sixteen of them, were afterwards inoculated for the small-pox, which they all resisted! !"

To come nearer home, we find it strongly recommended, on the highest medical authority that this country will ever have to boast of, that of Shippen, Wistar, Rush, Kuhn, Physic, and fifty-two others, who have publicly proclaimed

it safe and effectual.

Can any one suppose that the learned bodies, and individuals, above-mentioned, have affixed their names to declarations so strongly worded, without being convinced of their truth? or is it probable that so many men, noted for caution, and jealous of reputation, could have allowed themselves to be deceived in a matter like this? The page of history, the bills of mortality, the voice of the intelligent and observing of all classes of men, answer in one united and overpowering negative.

Previous to the experiment of JENNER in 1796, small-pox ravaged cities, and desolated empires: millions were its prey! now, those only are its victims, who are placed beyond the reach of vaccination, or who, by an unaccountable fatuity, reject its proffered blessings, like men who choose to shut their eyes against the splendour of the meridian sun, denying that he shines.

It may be asked, whether in spite of the alarm created by the varioloid, we may safely trust to the fireventive power of the cow-pox. That vaccination will always prevent an attack of small-pox, I am not prepared to assert, (thoughin nine cases out of ten, I am fully persuaded, it will do even that) but of this I am sure, it will frevent the former from killing you! What is the difference between varioloid and small-pox? with the exception of the secondary fever, which is lighter in the one than the other, they are the same disease. Instead then of shaking our confidence in the effects of the cow-pox, it ought to have strengthened it for ever.

The late epidemic was, in fact, genuine smallpox, and of a most malignant character. Now the question is, how many died of it?-But here and there a few individuals! a mere nothing, when compared to the mass of population constantly exposed to it. Had that population not been protected-had not VACCINATION extended her shield over it, how different must have been the result! thousands would have been swept away, and this beautiful city, have added one more to the already appalling examples of the ravages of small-pox, which having once gained an entrance to the crowded abodes of man, never leaves them until the work of desolation is complete. It is worthy of remark, that while nations differ in religion, laws, manners, and language, and will not be persuaded to adopt those of another, upon the subject of vaccination, they are all agreed; there being no part of the globe to

which it has been introduced, where it is not hail-

ed and cherished as a gift of God.

Under these circumstances, with the concurrent testimony of all those who are best qualified to decide on the subject, and with the emphatic declaration of the London college before our eyes, "that in a given number, more persons die from inoculation for small-pox, than there are failures from vaccination," what can we think of him, who, by inoculation, tries to preserve this fatal leaven! Public indignation, and the strong arm of the law should be laid heavily upon him, —he is a public enemy.

SMALL-POX.

SYMPTOMS.

Inflammatory fever, -drowsiness, -pain in the pit of the stomach, increased by pressure, -pain in the back, -vomiting, -on the third day the eruption breaks out on the face, neck and breast, in little red points that look like Hea-bites, and which gradually appear over the whole body. On the fifth day, little round vesicles, filled with a transparent fluid, appear on the top of each pimple. The eruptive fever now declines. On the ninth day the pustules are perfectly formed, being round and filled with a thick yellow matter, the head and face also, swelling considerably. On the eleventh day, the matter in the pustules is of a dark vellow colour, the head grows less, while the feet and hands begin to swell. The secondary fever now makes its appearance. The pustules break and dry up in scabs and crusts, which at last fall off, leaving pits, which suffi-

ciently mark the cause.

Such are the symptoms of the distinct or mild small-pox, but it frequently assumes a more terrible shape, in what is called the confluent. In the latter, all the symptoms are more violent from the beginning. The fever is a typhus,—there is delirium, preceded by great anxiety, -heat, -thirst, -vomiting, &c. The eruption is irregular, coming out on the second day in patches, the vesicles of which are flatted in, neither does the matter they contain turn to a yellow, but to a brown colour. Instead of the fever going off on the appearance of the eruption, it is increased after the fifth day, and continues throughout the complaint. The face swells in a frightful manner, so as to close the eyes, sometimes putrid symptoms prevail from the commencement.

CAUSES.

Contagion.

DISTINGUISH IT

From chicken-pox, which see.

TREATMENT.

Place the patient in a cool airy room, and let him be but lightly covered with bed clothes. Purge him every other day with salts, and give him twenty or thirty drops of laudanum every night. The diet should consist of panada, arrow root, &c. and his drink consist of lemon-

ade or water. If from any cause, the eruption strikes in, put him into the warm bath, give a little warm wine-whey, or the wine alone, and apply blisters to the feet. Obstinate vomiting is to be quieted by the effervescing draught, with the addition of thirty drops of laudanum.

In the confluent small-pox, the treatment must be varied as it inclines more or less to the inflammatory or putrid type. If it inclines to the first, act as directed for the distinct kind, if to the last, employ all those means directed in putrid fever. If the eyes are much affected, it will be necessary to bathe them frequently with warm milk, and to smear the lids with some simple ointment.

ITCH.

SYMPTOMS.

An eruption of small pimples between the fingers, on the wrists, and over the whole body, which form matter, and are attended with an intolerable itching.

CAUSES.

Contagion.

TREATMENT.

There are several varieties of this troublesome complaint, as the rank, watery, pocky, scorbutic, &c. A very bad kind of it is contracted by touching dogs that have the mange. The remedy is sulphur. It should be used internally with cream of tartar, so as to purge freely, and at the same time be applied externally, in the form of an ointment. Equal portions of white vitriol, flour of sulphur, and laurel berries, made into a thin liniment with olive oil, is highly recommended as a local application. The following practice is said to be effectual. Take of flour of sulphur two ounces, and mix it well with two drachms of nitre, throw the mixture into a warming pan containing live coals, and pass the pan between the sheets in the usual manner. The patient stripped to his skin, now gets into bed (taking care not to let the fumes escape) when the clothes should be tucked in all round him. Repeat the process ten or twelve times. The diet in all cases should be very low.

HERPES.

SYMPTOMS.

Broad itchy spots of a reddish or white colour, breaking out in different places, which at last run into each other, forming extensive ulcers,—after a time they become covered with scales, which fall off, leaving the surface below red,—while the disease heals in one part, it breaks out in another.

CAUSES.

Want of cleanliness,—low diet,—living in low damp situations,—a peculiarity of constitution.

TREATMENT.

The ointment of the oxyd of zinc, is a very common application. Washing the parts with a solution of corrosive sublimate in water, one grain to the ounce, is, however, to be preferred. The citrine ointment may also be tried. If these fail, apply a strong solution of blue vitriol to the ulcers, and take a grain of calomel morning and evening. The decoction of sarsaparilla and guiacum, may be used with them. If the disease resists the mercury, try Fowler's solution of arsenic, in doses of five drops three times a-day, to be cautiously increased as directed for intermitting fevers. The warm bath should never be neglected in cutaneous complaints.

SCALD HEAD.

SYMPTOMS.

Inflammation of the skin of the head, which ends in a scabby eruption that extends over the whole scalp.

CAUSES.

Want of cleanliness,—putting on the hat, using the comb, or sleeping in the bed of a person who has it.

TREATMENT.

Shave the head close, wash it well with warm soap and water, and cover it thickly with fresh powdered charcoal. One or two of the pills No. 42, should be taken every

night, on going to bed. The bowels must be kept open by magnesia or Epsom salts. If this fails, try the citrine or tar ointment to the parts, with a liberal use of the compound decoction of sarsaparilla. The diet should be wholesome and nourishing, avoiding spirituous liquors and salted meats. The warm bath should not be neglected.

RING WORM.

SYMPTOMS.

An eruption running in curved lines,—generally in a circle, that itches when rubbed or when the body is heated.

TREATMENT.

Into one ounce of water, throw more blue vitriol than it will dissolve, so as to form what is technically called a saturated solution. Touching the ulcerated parts with this liquid several times through the day, will alone frequently cure it. If this fails, apply the citrine or tar ointments. In very obstinate cases, recourse may be had to the pills No. 42, or to the usual doses of Fowler's solution. If it affects the head, shave it. In this as well as all other diseases of the skin, the greatest cleanliness is necessary.

NETTLE-RASH.

SYMPTOMS.

An eruption similar to that caused by the

stinging of nettles, whence its name. On rubbing the skin which itches, the eruption will suddenly appear, remain for a moment and then vanish, breaking out in some other spot. The parts affected are swelled,—at one time presenting the appearance of welts as from the stroke of a whip-lash, and at another, that of white solid bumps.

CAUSES.

Supposed to be some irritating matter in the stomach or bowels.

TREATMENT.

A few doses of Epsom salts, and a little attention to the diet, which should be mild are generally sufficient to remove it. If it proceed from eating poisonous fish, or any unwhole-some food, take an emetic, &c. as directed in such cases.

BLOTCHED FACE.

SYMPTOMS.

An eruption of hard, distinct tubercles or pimples, generally appearing on the face, but sometimes on the neck, breast and shoulders.

CAUSES.

A peculiarity of constitution,—irregularity or excess in eating or drinking.

TREATMENT.

There are a great many varieties of this affection, some of which have been separately

treated of by Willan and other writers on diseases of the skin, to whom I would refer any one who is particularly interested therein. Notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject, there is no disease more difficult to get rid of than this. Where it arises from suppressed perspiration, high seasoned food, or intemperance, it may indeed be relieved by the warm bath, by sweating, purging, and a low diet; but when it exists in persons who have always lead temperate lives, and in whom it seems constitutional, medicine has but little effect on it. In all cases, however, the following plan may be adopted: take a dose of Epsom salts twice or thrice a week, use the warm bath daily, live on plain, mild food, and drink nothing but water. The parts may be touched frequently with the lotion below.* If after a fair trial of several months, this should not succeed, try Fowler's solution, or the pills No. 42, with the decoction of guiacum and sarsaparilla. The various cosmetics and astringent applications recommended for these affections, are always prejudicial, for although they sometimes repress the eruption, they occasion more severe and dangerous complaints.

SCURVY.

SYMPTOMS.

Bleeding of the gums,—teeth loose,—spots

^{*} Take of corrosive sublimate, four grains; of spirits of wine half an ounce; when the salt is dissolved, add of common gin and of water, each three ounces.

of various colours on the skin, generally livid,—debility,—countenance pale and bloated,—pulse small, quick, and intermitting. In its advanced stage the joints swell, and blood bursts out from different parts of the body.

CAUSES.

A long exposure to cold moist air,—a diet consisting exclusively of salted animal food,—want of wholesome nourishment.

TREATMENT.

Remove the patient to a new and healthy situation, where the air is dry and pure; give him plenty of fresh vegetables, such as spinage, lettuce, beets, carrots, and scurvy-grass. A small proportion of fresh animal food should be taken with them. This, with oranges, lemons and sugar, or lemonade, spruce beer with wine and water, are generally sufficient to cure the complaint. The nitric vinegar* is strongly recommended for the same purpose. If there is much pain in the bowels, laudanum must be used to relieve it. If the breathing is difficult, or there is much pain in the breast, apply a blister to it, for on no account should blood be drawn in scurvy. A tea spoonful of charcoal well mixed with half a pint of vinegar, forms an excellent gargle to clean the

* It is made in the following manner. Dissolve three or four ounces of nitre (saltpetre) in one quart of vinegar. The dose is from half an ounce to an ounce. If the strength of it occasions any inconvenience, add a little water, or diminish the quantity of the dose.

gums and ulcers in the mouth. Those on the body, may be washed with the same, or lemon juice, pure, or mixed with water. The yest or charcoal poultice, may also be applied to them with advantage. To restore the tone of the system, recourse must be had to the Peruvian bark, with the elixir of vitriol, the muriated tincture of iron, exercise, &c. &c.

OF TUMOURS.

By the word tumour is meant a swelling of any part of the body. They are of different kinds, arise from various causes, and are more or less dangerous according to the nature of their contents and the spot they occupy.

OF RUPTURES.

Ruptures are tumours caused by the protusion of a part of the bowels through certain natural openings. They are divided into reducible, irreducible, and strangulated. They mostly occur in men in the groin and bag.

CAUSES.

Straining in any way, as at stool,—vomiting,—lifting heavy weights,—violent exercise, as jumping, running, &c.—a natural weakness of the parts.

REDUCIBLE RUPTURES.

SYMPTOMS.

A small swelling, free from pain, and gene-

rally soft, the colour of the skin over it remaining unaltered. While standing up, the swelling increases, on lying down, it decreases, the patient being able to return the parts himself, while in that position. The swelling is also increased by coughing, sneezing, or straining as if at stool. If he is flatulent, a rumbling sensation may be felt in it.

TREATMENT.

The patient should place himself on his back, with his head and shoulders a little elevated, draw up his knees to his belly, and (if in this position, the parts do not return of themselves) endeavour to push or knead them up into the belly, through the opening at which they come out, and which, if the tumour be in the groin or bag, is an oval ring or slit, in the groin, at the precise spot where the swelling first appeared. When this is effected, he should remain quiet until a truss can be procured, the spring of which must be passed round his body, the pad be applied directly over the spot just mentioned, and held there with one hand, while the other passes the strap into the buckle and draws it sufficiently tight. Having done this, he should get up and walk about. If the swelling no longer appears, the truss is properly applied, if otherwise, take it off, return the parts as before and apply it again; when, if on rising, walking about, slightly coughing, &c. the parts are found to be well kept up, he may resume his ordinary business. The truss should be worn night and day, as long as he lives.

IRREDUCIBLE RUPTURES.*

SYMPTOMS.

A rupture in which there is no pain, yet that cannot be returned into the belly, caused by an increased bulk of the parts, or their having formed adhesions, or grown fast to adjoining parts.

TREATMENT.

A rupture thus situated must be left to itself. The patient should be extremely cautious in his diet, and in avoiding costiveness, by the use of clysters, or if necessary, laxative medicines. He should also be very careful to protect the tumour from blows, always recollecting that it is in danger of strangulation.

STRANGULATED RUPTURES.

SYMPTOMS.

The first mark of a rupture being strangulated, or of pressure being made on it, is costiveness. The tumour, which before was insensible, becomes painful, the pain being most severe at the spot where the strangulation or stricture exists, and extending from theuce across the belly, which becomes swollen and hard. The pain resembles that which the pa-

^{*} I have seen a rupture of this kind (where the gut descended into the bag) which increased to such a size, that it extended to the knees, forming an oval tumour of at least seven inches in its shortest diameter. On examination after death, it was found to contain nearly the whole of the small intestines.

tient would suppose to arise if a cord was drawn tightly across it. The pain continues to increase, and is augmented by pressure; sneezing, coughing, nausea and vomiting, first of the contents of the stomach, and afterwards of the intestines ensue,—great anxiety,—restlessness, and a quick hard pulse. Hiccups,—cold clammy sweats,—weakened respiration, and a pulse so feeble as hardly to be perceived, announce the approach or presence of mortification.

TREATMENT.

Lose not a moment in sending for the best medical aid that may be within reach. In the mean time, having placed the patient as directed for reducible ruptures, apply both hands on the tumour with gentle, but gradually increasing pressure, or grasp the tumour gently but steadily with one hand, while with the fingers of the other you endeavour to knead or push up the parts nearest the ring in the groin, applying the pressure in the same course the parts have taken in their descent. If this fails, seize the tumour between the finger and thumb of the left hand, close to where it enters the belly, and carry them downwards, with a moderate pressure, so as to dislodge any excrement which may be there, while with the right you endeavour to push in the gut.

If you cannot succeed in two or three attempts, place the patient in a warm bath and try it again. If still foiled (you have no time

to waste in unavailing attempts) cover the tumour with pounded ice, snow, or any very cold application. Should this fail, bleed the patient until he nearly faints, regardless of the small thready pulse; if fainting actually occurs, seize that moment to return the parts, as before directed.

Should the rupture still remain irreducible, there are but two resources left, the tobacco clyster, and an operation. One half of the clyster should be injected; if it occasions sickness and a relaxation of the parts, endeavour to return them: if the first half does not produce these effects, throw up the remainder of it, and when relaxation comes on, endeavour as before, to push up the gut. As regards the operation, no one should ever attempt it but a surgeon. Large doses of laudanum allay vomiting, and are otherwise beneficial; in all cases of this kind, they should never be omitted.

REMARKS.

Ruptures are liable to be confounded with some other diseases, as dropsy of the bag, enlarged spermatic vein, &c. The modes of distinguishing them have already been pointed out, although it must be confessed that with respect to the latter, considerable difficulty exists. If the disease is a rupture, by placing the patient on his back, returning the tumour and holding the fingers firmly over the opening, and then desiring him to rise, the swelling will not appear. If, on the contrary, it is an en-

larged spermatic vein, it will be found to be greater than ever. The latter has also a peculiar ropy feel, as if a bundle of cords were in the bag.

ANEURISM.

SYMPTOMS.

A small tumour without pain or redness, attended by a peculiar throbbing,—it disappears on pressure, and returns the moment it is removed. As the tumour increases in size, the throbbing or beating of the artery grows less perceptible. It is generally found in the ham, thigh, neck, groin and arm. It is divided into true and false.

CAUSES,

Of the true are unknown, those of the false are a wound or rupture of an artery.

DISTINGUISH IT

By the beating or throbbing, which is diminished by pressing on the artery above the tumour, and by the latter disappearing on pressure, and returning when it is removed.

TREATMENT.

In the early stage, apply a soft and elastic cushion to the tumour, and bind it tightly over it by a bandage. The diet should in all cases be extremely low, just sufficient to preserve life, and no more. If the patient is of a full habit, he should be bled and purged. This plan steadily and vigorously pursued for a long

time, has sometimes effected complete cures. There is nothing, however, but an operation that can be depended on, wherefore, as soon as any swelling of this nature is perceived, no time should be lost in procuring surgical assistance. If the tumour is left to itself, it will finally burst, and death be the inevitable consequence.

FLESHY TUMOURS.

SYMPTOMS.

Small warty projections, which, as they increase in size, drag down the skin from the neighbouring parts, which forms a kind of stem or foot-stalk on which the tumour hangs. They are hard, full of vessels, and are neither painful nor inflamed.

TREATMENT.

When very small, they may be frequently touched with caustic, which will destroy them. If large, the ligature or knife must be employed, for which purpose have recourse to a surgeon.

STEATOMATOUS TUMOURS.

SYMPTOMS.

A small, doughy swelling, which gradually increases, and sometimes grows to an enormous size. It is soft and free from pain,—the colour of the skin remaining unaltered.

TREATMENT.

These tumours, technically called steatoma-

tous,*are merely inconvenient from their bulk. They can only be removed by the ligature or knife, for which purpose apply to a surgeon.

ENCYSTED TUMOURS.

SYMPTOMS.

A distinct, hard, circumscribed swelling, gradually growing larger until a slight inflammation comes on, when it becomes a little painful, soon after which, a fluctuation is distinctly to be perceived. As it progresses the vessels become enlarged,—it seldom exceeds the size of an egg.

DISTINGUISH IT

From an abscess by the absence of pain and inflammation.

TREATMENT.

Pass a seton through the tumour when matter is formed, or apply to a surgeon to dissect it out.

GANGLION.

SYMPTOMS.

A small, moveable, elastic swelling, with little or no pain, or alteration in the skin, situated under or between tendons or sinews, and generally near to a joint,—it sometimes hinders the motions of the part.

CAUSES.

The collection of a fluid within the sheath of a tendon.

* From a greek word which means suet, the contents of the tumour resembling that substance.

TREATMENT.

Apply pressure, blisters, or frictions of strong camphorated mercurial ointment to the tumour. If these are of no avail, make a small puncture in it with the point of a sharp lancet, let out its contents and apply pressure to the part, so as to make the two sides of the sack or bag grow together.

BILES.

SYMPTOMS.

A hard, circumscribed, inflamed and very painful tumour, of a conical shape, seldom exceeding in size a pigeon's egg.

TREATMENT.

If the patient is of a full habit, bleed and purge him with Epsom salts. A soft poultice of warm bread and milk, or rye meal, should always be applied to the bile, and frequently changed. If the pain is excessive, a tea spoonful of laudanum may be mixed with each one. In a few days matter will be formed, when it may be let out with a sharp lancet.

CARBUNCLE.

A deeply seated, hard, immoveable and circumscribed tumour, which appears generally on the back, shoulders, &c. About the middle it is of a dark red or purple colour, being much paler or mottled round its edges. It is attend-

ed with an intolerable itching and burning pain, and at last becomes a kind of sloughing ulcer.

TREATMENT.

This will depend upon the state of the constitution. Most generally there is great weakness, in which case, the diet must be generous. Bark, with the elixir of vitriol and opium to relieve the pain, are to be frequently employed. As a local remedy, a blister ranks very high. It should be placed directly on the part. After being cut, it may be succeeded by a basilicon plaster. A modern writer strongly recommends the solution of arsenic, as a local remedy in this disease. Pledgets of linen dipped in the liquor, are to be laid on the swelling, and frequently renewed. When matter begins to form, apply a bread and milk poultice, and treat it in every respect as a common ulcer.*

WHITLOW, OR FELON.

SYMPTOMS.

An inflamed tumour at the end of the finger, It is of three kinds. The first is situated immediately under the skin, around the nail. The second in the cellular membrane, the pain and swelling of which is much greater than in the first, and the matter much longer in forming. The third lies under the sheath or covering of the tendons of the fingers, and is infinitely

^{*} For scrofulous and cancerous tumours, goitre, enlarged glands, &c. &c. see diseases of the glands,

more violent, painful, and dangerous, than either of the others.

TREATMENT.

If of the first description, open the little abscess with a needle and let out the matter, which should be prevented from forming, if possible, by bathing the part with camphorated spirits. The second should be dispersed by purging, and by leeches and blisters. If the inflammation is not reduced by these means, with a very sharp penknife, make an early and free incision in the middle of the last joint of the finger down to the bone. Suffer the blood to run for a few minutes, and then treat it as a common cut. The same practice should be followed with regard to the third.

PILES.

SYMPTOMS.

A pain in the fundament when going to stool, —on examination small tumours are perceived to project beyond its verge. They are of two kinds, the blind and bleeding. They may also be internal and external.

CAUSES.

Costiveness, -- sedentary habits, -- aloetic purgatives, -- riding on horseback.

BLIND PILES.

TREATMENT.

A diet of rye mush and milk, strictly adhered to for a length of time, will very frequently

cure the disease. If they project, are swelled and painful, apply twenty or thirty leeches to them, and cold applications. The common gall ointment is a very soothing application. Balsam copaiva in doses sufficiently large to purge freely, is also highly recommended. A radical cure, however, is only to be sought for in the knife or ligature, for which apply to a surgeon. If the pain is very great, laudanum may be taken to ease it.

BLEEDING PILES.

TREATMENT.

If the bleeding is considerable, inject a solution of alum or a decoction of oak bark, or make pressure upon the vessels by introducing a sheep's gut, tied at one end, into the fundament, and then filling it with any astringent fluid by a clyster pipe. This evacuation is sometimes salutary, and it often requires much judgment to know if it should be stopped or not.

OF ABSCESS.

SYMPTOMS.

The formation of matter under the skin, or in any part of the body, preceded by inflammation, and marked by a dull heavy weight,—by the pain becoming more acute and darting,—by a peculiar throbbing,—by the swelling

becoming more elevated and soft to the touch.

If the tumour is not opened it bursts.

CAUSES.

Inflammation from injuries, or stimulus of any kind.

TREATMENT.

Apply a soft and warm bread and milk, or linseed poultice to the part, and endeavour to hasten the formation of matter. When this is evident, let it out with a sharp lancet. If the patient is weak, let him have a generous diet with wine, porter, bark, &c.

PSOAS ABSCESS.

SYMPTOMS.

A weakness across the loins accompanied by a dull pain. After a while, the pain shifts from the back to the thigh and hip, becoming more darting and severe. The glands in the groin swell, and at last a soft unnour is perceived at the lower edge of the groin, or by the side of the fundament,—the swelling increases to a large size, and sometimes extends itself down the thigh.

CAUSES.

Scrofula,-straining of the back,-blows, &c.

DISTINGUISH IT

From a rupture, by the preceding pain in the loins, and by the fluctuation.

TREATMENT.

In the early stage, bleed and purge the patient, keep him on a low diet, and apply a large blister over the lower part of the back. Confinement in bed is absolutely necessary. When matter is formed, make an opening into the tumour in the following manner-push a sharp lancet first through the skin, then obliquely upwards under it, and then by depressing the point pierce the swelling itself. In this way the abscess is opened without the danger that attends wounds of large cavities. If it is small, the whole of the matter may be allowed to flow away at once, if large, after drawing a pint, close the wound for a few hours and then finish the operation. The lips of the wound must be kept together by sticking plaster. As there are many vessels of importance in the groin, care must be taken to avoid wounding them, and if a surgeon can be had, he should always be applied to for this purpose. The disease is said to have been cured by blistering the tumour, and keeping it open with the savin ointment.

OF FISTULA.

SYMPTOMS.

An abscess or ulcer in the neighbourhood of the fundament, preceded by an inflamed hard swelling, which gives much pain. If there is no communication between the gut and the sore, it is called an incomplete, if there is, a complete fistula.

TREATMENT.

As the tumour is often taken for piles, attention should be paid to distinguish them. In all cases apply forty or fifty leeches to the part, keep the bowels perfectly loose by a diet of rye mush, and confine the patient to his bed. If, however, the formation of matter cannot be hindered, the swelling must be opened early and a poultice applied to it, when the disease occasionally heals like any othersore, but nine times out of ten it forms a callous winding abscess, through which (if it is complete) excrement, &c. often passes. When it arrives at this point, nothing but an operation can ever be of any service.

There is another species of fistulous opening, which follows the obstruction, caused by strictures, &c. in the urinary passage. The water not being able to flow through the natural canal, makes its way out between the bag and the fundament, constituting what is called fistula in perineo. It may almost be called an incurable disease; at all events, none but a surgeon can do any thing to relieve it.

OF ULCERS.

By ulcers are meant holes or sores in the skin and flesh, which discharge matter. They are divided into inflamed, fungous, sloughing, and indolent, ulcers in the neighbourhood of carious bone, and those attended by a peculiar diseased action.

INFLAMED ULCER.

SYMPTOMS.

The margin of the sore is ragged,—the skin ending in a sharp edge round it. The neighbouring parts are red, swelled and painful, the bottom of the ulcer is uneven and covered with a white spongy substance. In place of healthy yellow matter, it discharges a thin fluid; the surface of it bleeds on the slightest touch.

TREATMENT.

Confine the patient to bed, bleed and purge him occasionally, let his diet be extremely low, and apply a soft bread and milk or linseed poultice to the ulcer. When healthy yellow matter is formed, omit the poultice, keep the sore very clean, and apply a plaster of simple ointment.

FUNGOUS ULCERS.

SYMPTOMS.

The presence of large round granulations rising above the level of the adjoining parts, or what is commonly called proud flesh, marks this species of ulcer.

TREATMENT.

Sprinkle red precipitate over the proud flesh, or touch it with lunar caustic, apply dressings of simple cerate to the sore, and pass a bandage tightly over the whole. Burntalum and blue vitriol may also be used to destroy the proud-flesh. Pressure by a bandage will often succeed when all other means fail.

SLOUGHING ULCER.

SYMPTOMS.

The death of parts of an ulcer which mortify and fall off,—generally attended by fever and pain.

TREATMENT.

The diet should be generous, laudanum must be taken to relieve pain, and bark, wine, porter, &c. to strengthen the system. The carrot poultice is the best local application. The sore may also be washed with equal parts of a hot decoction of poppy heads, and spirits of wine. When the dead portions have all fallen off, treat it as a simple ulcer, paying attention, however, to the state of the system.

INDOLENT ULCER.

SYMPTOMS.

The edges of the skin are thick, raised, smooth and shining. The points of new flesh are glossy, and the appearance of the whole ulcer is that of an old one in which the healing process is at a stand.

TREATMENT.

Touch the whole surface, sides and edges of the sore with caustic, blue vitriol, or powder it with Spanish flies or red precipitate, and endeavour in this way to rouse the parts to action. If one article fails, try another. Strips of sticking plaster may be passed over the ulcer, about an inch apart, so as to draw its edges nearer together, and a long bandage be applied over the whole.

CARIOUS ULCER.

SYMPTOMS.

Ulcers situated over or near carious (or dead) bone, are thereby prevented from healing,—they frequently penetrate deep into the parts, forming a canal with hard and indolent sides, that discharges an offensive unhealthy matter.

TREATMENT.

Keep the sore clean, repress any proud flesh that may arise, and pay attention to the general health of the patient, taking care that his strength be kept up, if necessary, by wine, bark, porter, &c. &c. The ulcer will not heal until all the pieces of dead bone are thrown off. This process sometimes lasts for years, in which case, patience is the only remedy, and nature the best physician.

ULCERS WITH PECULIAR DISEASED ACTIONS.

SCORBUTIC ULCER.

SEE SCURVY.

SCROFULOUS ULCER.

SEE SCROFULA.

VENEREAL ULCER.
SEE SYPHILIS.

OF ACCIDENTS.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

Whenever a blow has been inflicted—whether by being thrown from a horse,—out of a carriage,—by falling from a height, or in any other way, bleed the patient to the amount of twelve or fourteen ounces, on the spot, if practicable, if not, as soon after the accident as possible. This rule admits of but one exception, and that is, when the violence has been so great as nearly to extinguish all the powers of life, in which case it is proper to wait for symptoms of returning animation. To hasten these, a little wine and water, or other stimulus may be given.

If, in consequence of a broken bone or other injury, the patient is unable to walk, take a door from its hinges, lay him carefully on it, and have him carried by assistants to the nearest house. If no door or sofa can be procured, two boards, sufficiently long and broad, should be nailed to two cross pieces, the ends of which must project about a foot, so as to form handles. If in the woods, or where no boards can be procured, a litter may be formed from the branches of trees. In this way a hand-barrow may be constructed in a few minutes, on which

the sufferer may be properly carried.

If he has been wounded and bleeds, the bleed-

ing must be stopped before he is removed.

Having reached a house, lay him on a bed, and undress him with care and gentleness. If any difficulty arises in getting off his coat or pantaloons, rip up the seams, rather than use force. This being done, proceed to ascertain

THE NATURE OF THE INJURY.

This may be either simple or compound; that is, it may be a contusion or bruise, a wound, fracture or dislocation, or it may be two or all of them united in one or several parts.

A contusion is the necessary consequence of every blow, and is known by the swelling and discolouration of the skin.

Wounds are self-evident.

Fractures are known by the sudden and severe pain,—by the misshapen appearance of the limb,—sometimes, by its being shortened,—by the patient being unable to move it without excruciating pain,—but most certainly, by grasping the limb above and below the spot where the fracture is supposed to exist, and twisting it different ways, when a grating will be felt, occasioned by the broken ends of the bone rubbing against each other. If the swelling, however, is very great, this experiment should not be made until it is reduced.

Dislocations or bones being out of joint, are known by the deformity of the joint when compared with its fellow,—by the pain and inability to move the limb,—by its being longer or shorter than usual, and by the impossibility of moving it in particular directions.

OF CONTUSION.

If slight, bathe the part frequently with cold vinegar and water for a few hours, and then rub it well with brandy, or spirits of any kind. Should it be very great, or so as to have affected the whole body, which may be known by a general soreness, bleed and purge the patient, and confine him to a diet of rice water, lemonade, panada, &c. If fever comes on, repeat the bleeding, purging, &c. In all cases of this nature, be sure the water is regularly evacuated, for it sometimes happens that in consequence of the nerves of the bladder being palsied by the blow, the patient feels no desire to pass it, though the bladder be full. suppression ensues, pass a catheter, if possible, or procure assistance for that purpose.

OF SPRAINS.

Plunge the part sprained into very cold water, and hold it there as long at a time as you can bear it—for several hours—then rub it well with camphorated spirits. If the accident has happened to a joint, as in the ankle, and it remains weak, pour cold water on it from the spout of a tea kettle, held at a distance, several times in the day. The most serious effects, however, resulting from contusion, is when the blow is applied to the head, producing either concussion or compression of the brain.

CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN.

SYMPTOMS.

The patient is stunned,—his breathing slow,—drowsiness,—stupidity,—the pupil of the eye rather contracted,—vomiting. After a time he recovers.

TREATMENT.

Apply cloths dipped in cold vinegar and water to his head, and when the stupor is gone, bleed him, and open his bowels with Epsom salts. He should be confined to bed, kept on a low diet, in a quiet situation, and every measure taken to prevent an inflammation of the brain, which, if it comes on, must be treated by copious bleeding, blisters, &c.

COMPRESSION OF THE BRAIN.

SYMPTOMS.

Loss of sense and motion,—slow, noisy and laborious breathing,—pulse slow and irregular,—the muscles relaxed, as in a person just dead,—the pupil of the eye colarged and will not contract even by a strong light,—the patient lies like one in an apoplectic fit, and cannot be roused.

TREATMENT.

Open a vein and draw off sixteen or twenty ounces of blood, shave the head, and if possible, procure surgical assistance without delay, as there is nothing but an operation that can be of any avail.

OF WOUNDS.

Wounds are of three kinds, viz. incised, punctured and contused,—among the latter are included gun-shot wounds. The first step in all wounds, is

TO STOP THE BLEEDING.

If the flow of blood is but trifling, draw the edges of the wound together with your hand, and hold them in that position some time, when it will frequently stop. If, on the contrary, it is large, of a bright red colour, flowing in spirts or with a jerk, clap your finger on the spot it springs from, and hold it there with a firm pressure, while you direct some one to pass a handkerchief round the limb (supposing the wound to be in one) above the cut, and to tie its two ends together in a hard knot.* A cane, whip-handle or stick of any kind, must now be passed under the knot (between the upper surface of the limb and the handkerchief) and turned round and round until the stick is brought down to the thigh,† so as to make the handkerchief encircle it with considerable tightness. You may then take off your finger, if the blood still flows, tighten the handkerchief by a turn or two of the stick, until it ceases. The patient may now be removed (taking care to secure the stick in its position) without running any risk of bleeding to death by the way.

As this apparatus cannot be left on for any

^{*} See plate 1, letter A.

⁺ See plate 1, letter B.

length of time, without destroying the life of the parts, endeavour as soon as possible to secure the bleeding vessels, and take it off. Having waxed together three or four threads of a sufficient length, cut the ligature they form, into as many pieces as you think there are vessels to be taken up, each piece being about a foot long. Wash the parts with warm water, and then with a sharp hook, or a slender pair of pincers in your hand, fix your eye steadfastly upon the wound, and direct the handkerchief to be relaxed by a turn or two of the stick; you will now see the mouth of the artery from which the blood springs, seize it with your hook or pincers, draw it a little out, while some one passes a ligature round it and ties it up tight, with a double knot. In this way take up in succession every bleeding vessel you can see or get hold of.

If the wound is too high up in a limb to apply the handkerchief, don't lose your presence of mind,* the bleeding can still be commanded. If it is the thigh, press firmly in the groin,—if in the arm, with the hand end or ring of a common door key, make pressure above the collar bone, and about its middle against the first rib which lies under it. The pressure is to be continued until assistance is procured,

and the vessel tied up.

If the wound is on the head, press your finger firmly on it, until a compress can be

A little practice on himself or others, would soon enable any one to compress the great arteries in these two situations. And it is well worth the time spent

brought, which must be bound firmly over the artery by a bandage. If the wound is in the face, or so situated that pressure cannot be effectually made, or you cannot get hold of the vessel, and the blood flows fast, place a piece of ice directly over the wound, and let it remain there till the blood coagulates, when it may be removed and a compress and bandage be applied.*

INCISED WOUNDS.

By an incised wound, is meant a clean cut. Having stopped the bleeding, wash away all dirt, &c. that may be in it with a sponge and warm water, then draw the sides of the wound together, and keep them in that position by narrow strips of sticking plaster, placed on at regular distances, or from one to two inches apart. A soft compress of old linen or lint may be laid over the whole.

in doing so. Many a man has bled to death before a surgeon could be procured, although surrounded with persons, who by the simple process above-

mentioned, might have preserved him.

† In a moment of great confusion, during the night, being without instruments or assistants, and with hardly any light, I once completely succeeded by this simple application, in arresting a very dangerous hemorrhage from a vessel as large as a crow quill. The wound healed without any secondary bleeding, nor was a ligature subsequently applied to the artery, although on removing the dressings, its divided end could be distinctly seen, plugged up by a coagulum of blood, and vibrating with every stroke of the heart.

Should much inflammation follow, remove the strips, bleed and purge the patient (who should live very low and be kept perfectly quiet) according to the exigency of the case. If it is plain that matter must form before the wound will heal, apply a soft poultice until that event takes place, when dressings of some simple ointment may be substituted for it.

Although narrow strips of linen, spread with sticking plaster, form the best means of keeping the sides of a wound together, when they can be applied, (see plate 1, letter E) yet in the ear, nose, tongue, lips, bag and eye lids, it is necessary to use stitches, which are made in the following manner. Having armed a common needle with a double waxed thread, pass the point of it through the skin, at a little distance from the edge of the cut, and bring it out of the opposite one, at the same distance. (Plate I, letter G.) If more than one stitch is required, cut off the needle, thread it again, and proceed as before, until a sufficient number are taken, leaving the threads loose (pl. 1, letter F) until all the stitches are passed, when the respective ends of each thread must be tied in a hard double knot, (plate 1, letter H) drawn in such a way that it bears a little on the side of the cut. When the edges of the wound are partly united by inflammation, cut the knots carefully and withdraw the threads.

From what has been said, it must be evident, that in all wounds, after arresting the flow of blood and cleansing the parts, if necessary, the great indication is to bring their sides

into contact throughout their whole depth, in order that they may grow together as quickly as possible, and without the intervention of matter. To obtain this very desirable result, in addition to the means already mentioned, there are two things to be attended to, the position of the patient and the application of a bandage. The position of the patient should be such as will relax the skin and muscles of the part wounded, thereby diminishing their

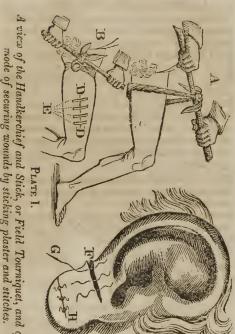
tendency to separate.

A common bandage of a proper width, passed over the compresses moderately tight, not only serves to keep them in their place, but also tends by its pressure, to forward the great object already mentioned. If, however, the wound is so extensive and painful that the limb or body of the patient cannot be raised for the purpose of applying or removing it, the best way is to spread the two ends of one or two strips of linen or leather with sticking plaster, which may be applied in place of the bandage, as follows: attach one end of a strip to the sound skin, at a short distance from the edge of the compress, over which it is to be drawn with moderate firmness, and secured in a similar manner on its opposite side. A second or third may, if necessary, be added in the same way.

In all wounds, if violent inflammation come on, reduce it by bleeding, purging, &c. but if there is reason to fear locked-jaw, give wine, porter, brandy, opium, and a generous diet.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

- A-A view of the handkerchief and stick, as ready to be applied to the thigh.
- B-The same apparatus, when applied.
- C—The spot on the thigh where the knot, formed by the twisting of the handkerchief should press, the great artery running immediately under it, or along the inner third of the horizontal diameter of the thigh.
- D D-A wound in the thigh, showing the manner of bringing its sides together by strips of sticking plaster.
- E—Strips of sticking plaster, crossing the wound at right angles, and holding its edges in contact.
- F-A wound in the ear in which three stitches are passed by the needle G, the threads being lef loose until the last stitch is taken
- H-A similar wound, showing the stitches when tied or knotted.



A view of the Handkerchief and Stick, or Field Tourniquet, and of the mode of securing wounds by sticking plaster and stitches.

PUNCTURED WOUNDS.

These are caused by sharp pointed instruments, as needles, awls, nails, &c. Having stopped the bleeding, withdraw any foreign body, as part of a needle, splinters, bit of glass, Sc. that may be in it, provided it can be done easily; and if enlarging the wound a little will enable you to succeed in this, do so. Though it is not always necessary to enlarge wounds of this nature, yet in hot weather, it is a mark of precaution, which should never be omitted. As soon as this is done, pour a little turpentine into the wound, or touch it with caustic, and then cover it with a poultice, moistened with laudanum. This practice may prevent lockedjaw, which is but too frequent a consequence of wounds of this description. When matter forms, cover the part with mild dressings, as a common sore. Laudanum may be given in large doses, to relieve pain, and should the inflammation be excessive, bleed and purge. In hot weather, however, bleeding should be employed in great moderation.

CONTUSED WOUNDS.

Wounds of this nature are caused by round or blunt bodies, as musket balls, clubs, stones, &c. They are in general attended but by little bleeding; if, however, there should be any, it must be stopped. If it arises from a ball which can be easily found and withdrawn, it is proper to do so, as well as any piece of the clothing,

&c. that may be in it; or if the ball can be distinctly felt directly under the skin, make an incision across it and take it out, but never allow of any poking in the wound to search for such things; the best extractor of them, as well as the first and best application in contused wounds, proceed from what they may, being a soft bread and milk poultice.

Should the inflammation be great, bleed and purge. Pain may be relieved by landanum, and if the parts assume a dark look, threatening a mortification, cover them with

a blister.

If the wound is much torn, wash the parts very nicely with warm water, and then (having secured every bleeding vessel) lay them all down in as natural a position as you can, drawing their edges gently together, or as much so as possible, by strips of sticking plaster, or stitches, if necessary. A soft poultice is to be applied over the whole.

POISONED WOUNDS,

FROM BITES OF MAD DOGS, RATTLE-SNAKES, &c.

The instant a person is bitten either by a mad dog, rattle-snake, or any rabid animal, or reptile, he should apply a ligature by means of the stick, above the wound, as tightly as he can well bear it, and without hesitation or delay, cut out the parts bitten, taking along with them a portion of the surrounding sound flesh.

The wound should then be freely touched with caustic, or have turpentine poured into it. Hartshorn's decoction of Spanish flies in turpentine,* may also be applied to the skin surrounding the wound. By these means inflammation will be excited, and suppuration follow, which may prevent the usual dreadful consequences of such accidents. As soon as the parts are cut out, take off the ligature.

Should the patient be too timid to allow the use of the knife, burn the wound very freely with caustic, and place in it a tuft of tow or cotton, well moistened with Hartshorn's decoction. The discharge of matter that follows, should be kept up for some time. The only reasonable chance of safety, is found in the above plan, all the vegetable and mineral productions that have been hitherto recommended as internal remedies, being of very doubtful, if of any efficacy.

STINGS OF BEES AND WASPS. BITES OF MOSCHETTOES, &c.

Nothing relieves the pain arising from the sting of a hornet, bee, or wasp, so soon as plunging the part in extremely cold water, and holding it there for some time. A cold lead-water poultice is also a very soothing application. If a number of these insects have attacked you at once, and the parts stung are

^{*} See prescriptions.

much swollen, lose some blood, and take a dose of salts.

Moschetto-bites may be treated in the same manner, although I have found a solution of common salt and water, made very strong, the most speedy and effectual in relieving the pain. Camphorated spirits, vinegar, &c. may also be used for the same purpose.

WOUNDS OF THE EAR, NOSE, &c.

Wash the parts clean, and draw the edges of the wound together by as many stitches as are necessary. If the part is even completely separated, and has been trodden under foot, by washing it in warm water, and placing it accurately in its proper place by the same means, it may still adhere.

WOUNDS OF THE SCALP.

In all wounds of the scalp it is necessary to shave off the hair. When this is done, wash the parts well, and draw the edges of the wound together with sticking plaster. If it has been violently torn up in several pieces, wash and lay them all down on the skull again, drawing their edges as nearly together as possible by sticking plaster, or if necessary, by stitches. Cover the whole with a soft compress smeared with some simple ointment.

WOUNDS OF THE THROAT.

Seize and tie up every bleeding vessel you

can get hold of. If the wind pipe is cut only partly through, secure it with sticking plaster, if it is completely divided, bring its edges together by stitches, taking care to pass the needle through the loose membrane that covers the wind pipe, and not through the wind pipe itself. The head should be bent on the breast, and secured by bolsters and bandages in that position, to favour the approximation of the edges of the wound.

WOUNDS OF THE CHEST.

If it is a simple incised wound, draw the edges of it together by sticking plaster, cover it with a compress of linen, and pass a bandage round the chest. The patient is to be confined to his bed, kept on a very low diet, and to be bled and purged, in order to prevent inflammation. If the latter comes on, reduce it by copious and frequent bleedings.

Should it be occasioned by a bullet, extract it, and any pieces of cloth, &c. that may be lodged in it, if possible, and cover the wound with a piece of linen smeared with some simple ointment, taking care that it is not drawn into the chest. If a portion of the lung protrudes, return it without any delay, but as

gently as possible.

WOUNDS OF THE BELLY.

Close the wound by strips of sticking plas-

ter, and stitches passed through the skin, about half an inch from its edges, and cover the whole with a soft compress, secured by a bandage. Any inflammation that may arise is to be reduced by bleeding, purging, and a blister

over the whole belly.

Should any part of the bowels come out at the wound, if clean and uninjured, return it as quickly as possible; if covered with dirt, clots of blood, &c. wash it carefully in warm water previous to so doing. If the gut is wounded, and only cut partly through, draw the two edges of it together by a stitch, and return it; if completely divided, connect the edges by four stitches at equal distances, and replace it in the belly, always leaving the end of the ligature project from the external wound, which must be closed by sticking plaster. In five or six days, if the threads are loose, withdraw them gently and carefully.

WOUNDS OF JOINTS.

Bring the edges of the wound together by sticking plaster, without any delay, keep the part perfectly at rest, bleed, purge, and live very low, to prevent inflammation. Should it come on, it must be met at its first approach by bleeding to as great an extent as the condition of the patient will warrant, and by a blister covering the whole joint. If a permanent stiffening of the joint seems likely to ensue, keep the limb in that position which will

prove most useful, that is, the leg should be extended, and the arm bent at the elbow. Wounds of joints are always highly dangerous, and frequently terminate in death.

WOUNDS OF TENDONS.

Tendons or sinews are frequently wounded and ruptured. They are to be treated precisely like any other wound, by keeping their divided parts together. The tendon which connects the great muscle forming the calf of the leg, with the heel, called the tendon of Achilles, is frequently cut with the adze, and ruptured in jumping from heights. This accident is to be remedied by drawing up the heel, extending the foot, and placing a splint on the fore-part of the leg, extending from the knee to beyond the toes, which being secured in that position by a bandage, keep the foot in the position just mentioned. The hollows under the splint must be filled up with tow or cotton. If the skin falls into the space between the ends of the tendon, apply a piece of sticking plaster, so as to draw it out of the way. It takes five or six weeks to unite, but no weight should be laid on the limb for several months.

OF FRACTURES.

The signs by which fractures may be known, having been already pointed out with sufficient minuteness, it will be unnecessary to dwell

thereon; it will be well, however, to recollect this general rule: In cases where, from the accompanying circumstances and symptoms, a strong suspicion exists that the bone is fractured, it is proper to act as though it were positively ascertained to be so.

FRACTURES OF THE BONE OF THE NOSE.

The bones of the nose from their exposed situation, are frequently forced in. Any smooth article that will pass into the nostril should be immediately introduced with one hand, to raise the depressed portions to the proper level, while the other is employed in moulding them into the required shape. If violent inflammation follows, bleed, purge, and live on a low diet.

FRACTURE OF THE LOWER JAW.

This accident is easily discovered by looking into the mouth, and is to be remedied by keeping the lower jaw firmly pressed against the upper one, by means of a bandage passed under the chin and over the head. If it is broken near the angle, or that part nearest the ear, place a cushion or roll of linen in the hollow behind it, over which the bandage must pass, so as to make it push that part of the bone forward. The parts are to be confined in this way for twenty days, during which time, all the nourishment that is taken, should be suck-

ed between the teeth. If in consequence of the blow, a tooth is loosened, do not meddle with it, for if let alone, it will grow fast again.

FRACTURES OF THE COLLAR BONE.

This accident is a very common occurrence, and is known at once by passing the finger along it, and by the swelling, &c. To reduce it seat the patient in a chair without any shirt, and place a pretty stout compress of linen, made in the shape of a wedge, under his arm, the thick end of which should press against the arm-pit. His arm, bent to a right angle at the elbow, is now to be brought down to his side, and secured in that position by a long bandage, which passes over the arm of the affected side and round the body. The fore-arm* is to be supported across the breast by a sling. It takes from four to five weeks to re-unite.

FRACTURES OF THE ARM.

Seat the patient on a chair, or the side of a bed, let one assistant hold the sound arm, while another grasps the wrist of the broken one and steadily extends it in an opposite direction, bending the fore-arm a little, to serve as a lever. You can now place the bones in their proper situation. Two splints of shingle or stout paste board, long enough to reach from

^{*} By the fore-arm is meant that part of it which reaches from the elbow to the wrist. The arm extends from the shoulder to the elbow.

below the shoulder to near the elbow, must then be well covered with tow or cotton, and laid along each side of the arm, and kept in that position by a bandage. The fore-arm is to be supported in a sling. Two smaller splints may for better security be laid between the first ones, that is one on top, and the other underneath the arm, to be secured by the bandage in the same way as the others.

FRACTURES OF THE BONES OF THE FORE-ARM.

These are to be reduced precisely in the same way, excepting the mode of keeping the upper portion of it steady, which is done by grasping the arm above the elbow. When the splints and bandage are applied, support it in a sling.

FRACTURES OF THE WRIST.

This accident is of rare occurrence. When it does happen the injury is generally so great as to require amputation. If you think the hand can be saved, lay it on a splint well covered with tow; this extends beyond the fingers; place another splint opposite to it, lined with the same soft material, and secure them by a bandage. The hand is to be carried in a sling.

The bones of the hand are sometimes broken. When this is the case, fill the palm with soft compresses or tow, and then lay a splint on it

long enough to extend from the elbow to beyond the ends of the fingers, to be secured by

a bandage, as usual.

When a finger is broken, extend the end of it until it becomes straight, place the fractured portion in its place, and then apply two small paste board splints, one below and the other above, to be secured by a narrow bandage. The top splint should extend from the end of the finger over the back of the hand. It may sometimes be proper to have two additional splints for the sides of the finger.

FRACTURES OF THE RIBS.

When after a fall or blow, the patient complains of a pricking pain in his side, we may suspect a rib is broken. It is ascertained by placing the tips of two or three fingers on the spot where the pain is, and desiring the patient to cough, when the grating sensation will be felt. All that is necessary, is to pass a broad bandage round the chest, so tight as to prevent the motion of the ribs in breathing, and to observe a low diet.

FRACTURES OF THE THIGH.

This bone is frequently broken, and hitherto has been considered the most difficult of all fractures to manage. To the ingenuity, however, of Dr. Hartshorn, of this city, the world is indebted for an apparatus which does away the greatest impediments that have been found to exist in treating it so as to leave a straight limb, without lameness or deformity; nor is it the least of its merits, that any man of common sense can apply it nearly as well as a

surgeon.

It consists of two splints made of half or three quarter inch well seasoned stuff, from eight to ten inches wide, one of which should reach from a little above the hip to fifteen or sixteen inches beyond the foot, while the other extends the same length from the groin. The upper end of the inner splint (see Plate II) is hollowed out and well padded or stuffed. Their lower ends are held together by a cross piece, having two tenons, which enter two vertical mortices, one in each splint, and secured there by pins. In the centre of this cross piece (which should be very solid) is a female screw. Immediately above the vertical mortices, are two horizontal ones of considerable length, in which slide the tenons of a second cross piece, to the upper side of which, is fastened a foot block, shaped like the sole of a shoe, while in the other is a round hole for the reception of the head of the male screw, which passes through the female one just noticed. On the top of this cross piece, to which the foot block is attached, are two pins, which fall into grooves at .he head of the screw, thereby firmly connecting them. The foot block as before observed, is shaped like the sole of a shoe. Near the toe, is a slit, through which passes a strap and buckle. Near the heel, are a couple of straps, with two rings, arranged precisely like those of a skate, of which, in fact, the whole foot block is an exact resemblance. A long male screw, of wood or other material, completes the apparatus. By comparing this description with the view of the machine and its parts, in Plate II, it will be

easily understood.

To apply it, put a slipper on the foot of the broken limb, and lay the apparatus over the leg. By turning the screw G the foot block will be forced up to the foot in the slipper, which is to be firmly strapped to it, as boys fasten their skates. By turning the screw the contrary way, the padded extremity of the inner splint presses against the groin, and the foot is gradually drawn down until the broken limb becomes of its natural length and appearance, when any projection or little inequality that may remain, can be felt and reduced by a gentle pressure of the hand.

The great advantages of this apparatus, I again repeat, are the ease with which it is applied, and the certainty with which it acts. The foot once secured to the block, in a way that every school-boy understands, nothing more is required than to turn the screw until the broken limb is found to be of the same length as the sound one. It is right to observe that this should not be effected at once, it being better to turn the screw a little every day, until the limb is sufficiently extended.

As this apparatus may not always be at hand,

it is proper to mention the next best plan of treating the accident. It is found in the splints of Desault, improved by Dr. Physic, consisting of four pieces. The first has a crutch head, and extends from the arm-pit to six or eight inches beyond the foot. (See Plate III.) A little below the crutch, are two holes, and near the lower end on the inside, is a block, below which there is also a hole. The second reaches from the groin, the same length with the first, being about three inches wide above and two below. Two pieces of stout paste board, as many handkerchiefs or bands of muslin, with some tow, and a few pieces of tape, form the

catalogue of the apparatus.

It is applied as follows. Four or five pieces of tape are to be laid across the bed, at equal distances from each other. Over the upper two, is placed one of the short paste board splints, well covered with tow. The patient is now to be carefully and gently placed on his back, so that his thigh may rest on the splint. One of the handkerchiefs, or a strong soft band, is to be passed between the testicle and thigh of the affected side, and its ends held by an assistant standing near the head of the bed. The second handkerchief is to be passed round the ankle, crossed on the instep and tied under the sole of the foot. By steadily pulling these two handkerchiefs, the limb is to be extended, while with the hand, the broken bones are replaced in their natural position. The long splint is now to be placed by the side of the

patient, the crutch in the arm-pit, (which is defended with tow) while the short one is laid along the inside of the thigh and leg. The ends of the first handkerchief being passed through the upper holes, are to be drawn tight and secured by a knot, while the ends of the second one pass over the block before mentioned, to be fastened in like manner, at the lower one. All that remains is the short paste board splint, which being well covered with tow, is to be laid on top of the thigh. The tapes being tied so as to keep the four splints together, completes the operation.

Tow is to be every where interposed between the splints and the limb, and a large handful of it placed in the groin, to prevent irritation from the upper or counter extending band. It is necessary to be careful while tying the two handkerchiefs, that they are not relaxed, so that if the operation is properly performed, the two limbs will be nearly of an

equal length. (See Plate III.)

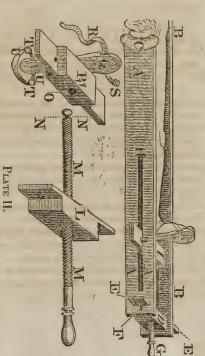
The superior advantages of Hartshorne's apparatus, over this, as well as all others, must be evident to every one acquainted with the difficulty of keeping up that constant extension which is so absolutely necessary to avoid deformity and lameness, and which is so completely effected by the screw. Next to that, however, stands the one just described, which can be made by any carpenter in a few minutes, and which, if carefully applied, will be found to answer extremely well.

Fractured thighs and legs generally reunite in six or eight weeks; in old men, however, they require three or four months.*

* In cases of fracture of the thigh or leg, the patient should always, if possible, be laid on a mattress, supported by boards instead of the sacking, which, from its elasticity and the yielding of the cords, is apt to derange the position of the limb.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.

- A A A—The inner splint reaching from the grain fourteen or fifteen inches below the foot.
- B B—The outer splint, that extends from above the hip the same length.
- C-The crutch, padded end of the inner splint in the groin.
- D—The cross piece connecting the lower ends of the splints by the tenons E E passing through vertical mortices in both splints, secured by pin Is having a female screw in its centre for the reception of the male G.
- H—The long horizontal mortice, in which slide the tenons of the second cross piece I, also secured by pins.
- I—The second cross piece, which receives the end of the foot screw G on one side, and is attached on the other to the foot block K.
- K-The foot block, with the foot fastened to it by straps.
- L-The first cross piece, with its tenons, and the male screw M M passing through its centre.
- N-The groove turned round the head of the screw for the reception of the pins P.
- O-The hole in the side of the second cross piece for the head of the screw M.
- P-The two pins.
- Q and V-The foot block with its straps.
- R and S-The strap and buckle near the toe.
- T T—The two rings, to which are attached the straps U U, the whole resembling a skate.

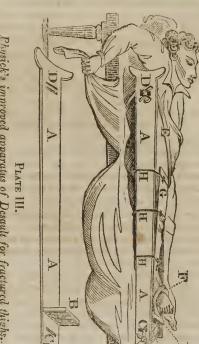


lartshorne's apparatus for fractured thighs.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE III.

- A A-The long splint, with its crutch end in the armpit.
- B-The inner splint, reaching from the groin the same length as the outer one.
- C-The hole at the lower end of the long splint for securing the second extending handkerchief.
- D-The two holes near the upper end of the same, for securing the first or counter-extending band or handkerchief.
- E-The first band or handkerchief passing between the testicle and thigh of the affected side, and tied at D.
- F-The second handkerchief that passes over the block below the foot and fastened at C.
- G-One of the short paste board splints, laid on the top of the thigh, a similar one being underneath it.
- H H H-Three tapes securing the whole.

The separate sketch of the long splint A A shows the mode in which the block B is placed on its inner side, also its crutch head and holes D and C.



Physick's improved apparatus of Desault for fructured thighs.

FRACTURES OF THE KNEE-PAN.

This accident is easily ascertained on inspection. It may be broken in any direction, but is most generally so across or transversely. It is reduced by bringing the fragments together and keeping them in that position by a long bandage passed carefully round the leg, from the ankle to the knee, then pressing the upper fragment down so as to meet its fellow (the leg being extended) and placing a thick compress of linen above it, over which the bandage is to be continued.

The extended limb is now to be laid on a broad splint, extending from the buttock to the heel, thickly covered with tow to fill up the inequalities of the leg. For additional security, two strips of muslin may be nailed to the middle of the splint, and one on each side, and passed about the joint, the one below, the other above, so as to form a figure of eight. In twenty or thirty days, the limb should be moved a

little to prevent stiffness.

If the fracture is through its length, bring the parts together, place a compress on each side, and keep them together with a bandage, leaving the limb extended and at rest. Any inflammation in this, or other fracture, is to be combated by bleeding, low diet, &c. &c.

FRACTURES OF THE LEG.

From the thinness of the parts covering the principal bone of the leg, it is easy to ascertain if it is broken obliquely. If, however, the

fracture be directly across, no displacement will occur, but the pain, swelling, and the grating sensation, will sufficiently decide the nature of the accident.

If the fracture is oblique, let two assistants extend the limb, while the broken parts are placed by the hand in their natural position. Two splints that reach from a little above the knee to nine or ten inches below the foot, having near the upper end of each, four holes. and a vertical mortice near the lower end, into which is fitted a cross piece, are now to be applied as follows. Lay two pieces of tape, about a foot long, on each side of the leg, just below the knee joint, and secure them there by several turns of a bandage; pass a silk handkerchief round the ankle, cross it on the instep, and tie it under the sole of the foot. The two splints are now placed one on each side of the leg, the four ends of the pieces of tape passed through the four holes and firmly tied, and the cross piece placed in the mortice. By tying the ends of the handkerchief to this cross piece the business is finished.

If the fracture is across, and no displacement exists, apply two splints of stout paste board, reaching from the heel to the knee, and well covered with tow, one on each side of the leg, securing them by a bandage passing round the

limb, and outside the splints.

In cases of oblique fractures of the leg close to the knee, Hartshorne's apparatus for fractured thighs should be applied, as already directed.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV.

A A-A view of one of the splints.

B—The four holes through which the four pieces of tape pass.

C-The vertical mortice at the lower end of the

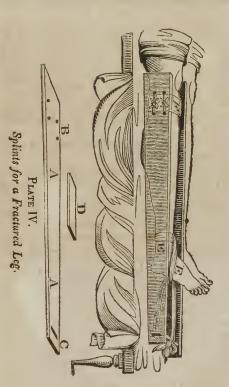
splint.

D.—The cross piece that passes through the mortice connecting the two splints, which are precisely alike, and to which the handkerchief E is tied.

E E-Shows the manner of passing the handkerchief

round the ankle and over the instep.

F—The bandage that secures the four tapes whose ends pass through the holes B, and are tied on the outside of the splint.



FRACTURES OF THE BONES OF THE FOOT.

The bone of the heel is sometimes, though rarely, broken. It is known by a crack at the moment of the accident, a difficulty in standing, by the swelling, and by the grating noise on moving the heel. To reduce it, take a long bandage, lay the end of it on the top of the foot, carry it over the toes under the sole, and then by several turns secure it in that position.

The foot being extended as much as possible, carry the bandage along the back of the leg above the knee, where it is to be secured by several turns, and then brought down on the front of the leg, to which it is secured by circular turns. In this way the broken pieces will be kept in contact, and in the course of a month or six weeks will be united.

Fractures of the foot, toes, &c. are to be

treated like those of the hand and fingers.

OF DISLOCATIONS.

The signs by which a dislocation may be known, have been already mentioned. It is well to recollect that the sooner the attempt is made to reduce it, the easier it will be done. The strength of one man, properly applied at the moment of the accident, will often succeed in restoring the head of a bone to its place, which in a few days would have required the combined efforts of men and pullics. If after

be mustered, you find you cannot succeed, make the patient drink strong hot toddy, of brandy or other spirits, until he is very drunk. In this way, owing to the relaxed state of the muscles, a very slight force will often be sufficient, where a very great one has been pre-

viously used without effect.

If any objections are made to this proceeding, or if the patient will not consent to it, having your apparatus (which is presently to be mentioned) all ready, make him stand up, and bleed him in that position until he faints; the moment this happens, apply your extending and counter-extending forces. Another important rule is, to vary the direction of the extending force. A slight pull in one way, will often effect what has been in vain attempted by great force in another.

DISLOCATION OF THE LOWER JAW.

This accident, which is occasioned by blows, or yawning, is known by an inability to shut the mouth, and the projection of the chin. To reduce it, seat the patient in a chair with his head supported by the breast of an assistant, who stands behind him. Your thumbs being covered with leather, are then to be pushed between the jaws, as far back as possible, while with the fingers, outside, you grasp the bone, which is to be pressed downwards, at the same time that the chin is raised. If this is properly

done, the bone will be found moving, when the chin is to be pushed backwards, and the thumbs slipped between the jaws and the cheeks. If this is not done, they will be bitten by the sudden snap of the teeth as they come together. The jaws should be kept closed by a bandage for a few days, and the patient live upon soup.

DISLOCATION OF THE COLLAR BONE.

This bone is rarely dislocated. Should it occur, apply the bandages, &c. directed for a fracture of the same part.

DISLOCATION OF THE SHOULDER.

Dislocations of the shoulder are the most common of all accidents of the kind. It is very easily known by the deformity of the joint, and the head of the bone being found in some unnatural position. To reduce it, seat the patient in a chair, place one hand on the prominent part of the shoulder blade, just above the spot where the head of the bone should be, while with the other you grasp the arm above the elbow and pull it outwards.

Should this not succeed, lay the patient on the ground, place your heel in his arm-pit, and steadily and forcibly extend the arm, by grasping it at the wrist. The same thing may be tried in various positions, as placing yourself on the ground with him, laying him on a ow bed, while you are standing near the

foot of it, &c.

If this fails, pass a strong band over the shoulder, carry it across the breast, give the ends to assistants, or fasten them to a staple in the wall; the middle of a strong band or folded towel is now to be laid on the arm above the elbow, and secured there by numerous turns of a bandage. The two ends of the towel being then given to assistants, or connected with a pulley, a steady continued and forcible extension is to be made, while with your hands you endeavour to push the head of the bone into its place.

DISLOCATION OF THE ELBOW.

If the patient has fallen on his hands, or holds his arm bent at the elbow, and every endeavour to straighten it gives him pain, it is dislocated backwards. Seat him in a chair, let one person grasp the arm near the shoulder, and another the wrist, and forcibly extend it, while you interlock the fingers of both hands just above the elbow, and pull it backwards, remembering that under those circumstances, whatever degree of force is required, should be applied in this direction. The elbow is sometimes dislocated sideways or laterally. To reduce it, make extension by pulling at the wrist, while some one secures the arm above, then push the bone into its place, either inwards or outwards, as may be required. After the reduction of a dislocated elbow, keep the joint at perfect rest for five or six days, and then

move it gently. If inflammation comes on, bleed freely, purge, &c. &c.

DISLOCATION OF THE WRIST, FINGERS, &c.

Dislocations of the wrist, fingers and thumb, are readily perceived on examination; they are all to be reduced by forcibly extending the lower extremity of the part, and pushing the bones into their place. If necessary, small bands may be secured to the fingers by a narrow bandage, to facilitate the extension. These accidents should be attended to without delay, for if neglected for a little time, they become irremediable.

DISLOCATION OF THE THIGH.

Notwithstanding the hip joint is the strongest one in the body, it is sometimes dislocuted. As a careful examination of the part, comparing the length and appearance of the limb with its fellow, &c. sufficiently mark the nature of the accident, we will proceed to

state the remedy.

Place the patient on his back, upon a table covered with a blanket. Two sheets, folded like cravats, are then to be passed between the thigh and testicle of each side, (see Plate V) and their ends (one half of each sheet passing obliquely over the belly to the opposite shoulder, while the other half passes under the back in the same direction) given to reveral assistants, or what is much better, tied

very firmly to a hook, staple, post, or some immoreable body. A large, very strong napkin, folded as before, like a cravat, is now to be laid along the top of the thigh, so that its middle will be just above the knee, where it is to be well secured by many turns of a bandage. The two ends are then to be knotted. If you have no pullies, a twisted sheet or rope may be passed through the loop formed by the napkin. If you can procure the former, however, cast the loop over the hook of the lower block, and secure the upper one to the wall, directly opposite to the hooks or men that hold the sheets that pass between the thighs. A steadily increasing and forcible extension of the thigh, is then to be made by the men who are stationed at the pullies or sheet, while you are turning and twisting the limb to assist in dislodging it from its unnatural situation. By these means, properly applied, the head of the bone will frequently slip into its socket with a loud noise.

If, however, you are foiled, change the direction of the extending force, recollecting always, that it is not by sudden or violent jerks that any benefit can be attained, but by a steady increasing and long continued pull. Should all your efforts prove unavailing (I would not advise you to lose much time before you resort to it) make the patient, as before directed, excessively drunk, and when he cannot stand, apply the pullies. If this fails, or is objected to, bleed him till he faints, and then try it again

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

- A A—The two sheets that are secured to the hooks
 BB.
- C-The bandage round the leg above the knee that binds the napkin D.
- D—The napkin, with its ends knotted so as to form a loop, into which is passed the hooks of the pulley E.
- E E—The two blocks of the pullies, the upper of which is fastened to the wall by the hook F, opposite hooks BB, while the lower one is connected with the napkin.



A view of the manner in which a Dislocated Thigh is reduced.

DISLOCATION OF THE KNEE-PAN.

When this little bone is dislocated, it is evident on the slightest glance. To reduce it, lay the patient on his back, straighten the leg, litt it up to a right angle with his body, and in that position push the bone back to its place. The knee should be kept at rest for a few days.

DISLOCATION OF THE LEG.

As these accidents cannot happen without tearing and lacerating the soft parts, but little force is required to place the bones in their natural situation. If the parts are so much torn that the bone slips again out of place, apply Hartshorn's or Desault's apparatus as for a fractured thigh.

DISLOCATION OF THE FOOT.

The foot is seldom dislocated. Should it happen, however, let one person secure the leg, and another draw the foot, while you push the bone in the contrary way to that in which it was forced out. The part is then to be covered with compresses dipped in lead water, and a splint applied on each side of the leg that reaches below the foot. Accidents of this nature are always dangerous, all that can be done to remedy them consists in the speedy reduction of the bone, keeping the parts at rest, and subduing inflammation by bleeding, low diet, &c. &c.

OF COMPOUND ACCIDENTS.

Having spoken of the treatment to be pursued for a bruise, wound, fracture and dislocation, as happening singly, it remains to state what is to be done when they are united.

We will suppose that a man has been violently thrown from a carriage. On examination, a wound is found in his thigh, bleeding profusely, his ankle is out of joint, with a wound communicating with its cavity, and the leg broken.

In the first place stop the bleeding from the wound in the thigh, reduce the dislocation next, draw the edges of the wounds together with sticking plaster, and lastly, apply Hartshorn's or Desault's apparatus to remedy the fracture.

If, instead of a wound, fracture and dislocation, there is a concussion or compression of the brain, a dislocation and fracture, attend to the concussion first, the dislocation next, and the fracture the last.

OF AMPUTATION.

As accidents sometimes happen at sea which require the immediate amputation of a limb, it is proper to say a few words on that subject. To perform the operation, is one thing, to know when it ought to be performed, is another. Any man of common dexterity and firmness can cut off a leg, but to decide upon

the necessity of doing so, requires much judgment, instances having occurred where, under the most seemingly desperate circumstances, the patient through fear or obstinacy has refused to submit to the knife, and yet afterwards recovered.

Although in many cases much doubt may exist in determining whether it is proper to amputate or not, yet in others, all difficulty vanishes, as when a ball has carried away an arm. Suppose for a moment while rolling in a heavy sea, during a gale, the lashings of a gun give way, by which a man has his knee, leg or ankle completely mashed,* or that either of those parts are crushed by a fall from the top-gallant yard. The great laceration of blood vessels, nerves and tendons, the crushing and splintering of the bones, almost necessarily resulting from such accidents, render immediate amputation an unavoidable and imperious duty.

If there are none of the regular instruments on board, you must provide the following, which are always at hand and which answer extremely well—being careful to have the knives as sharp and smooth as possible.

INSTRUMENTS.

The handkerchief and stick,—a carving or other large knife, with a straight blade,—a pen knife,—a carpenter's tenon or mitre saw,—a slip of leather or linen, three inches wide and eighteen

* I have known this very accident to occur only a few years ago on board one of our Indiamen. or twenty long, slit up the middle to the half of its length,—a dozen or more ligatures, each about a foot long, made of waxed thread, bobbin, or fine twine,—a hook with a sharp point,—a pair of slender pincers,—several narrow strips of sticking plaster,—dry lint,—a piece of linen, large enough to cover the end of the stump, spread with simple ointment or lard,—a bandage three or four yards long, the width of your hand,—sponges and warm water.

AMPUTATION OF THE ARM.

OPERATION.

Give the patient sixty drops of laudanum and seat him on a narrow and firm table or chest, of a convenient height, so that some one ean support him, by clasping him round the body. If the handkerchief and stick have not been previously applied, place it as high up on the arm as possible (the stick being very short) and so that the knot may pass on the inner third of it. Your instruments having been placed regularly on a table or waiter, and within reach of your hand, while some one supports the lower end of the arm, and at the same time draws down the skin, take the large knife and make one straight cut all round the limb, through the skin and fat only, then with the pen knife separate as much of the skin from the flesh above the cut, and all round it, as will form a flap to cover the face of the

stump; when you think there is enough separated, turn it back, where it must be held by an assistant, while with the large knife you make a second straight incision round the arm and down to the bone, as close as you can to the doubled edge of the flap, but taking great care not to cut it. The bone is now to be passed through the slit in the piece of linen before mentioned, and pressed by its ends against the upper surface of the wound by the person who holds the flap, while you saw through the bone as near to it as you can. With the hooks or pincers, you then seize and tie up every vessel that bleeds, the largest first, and the smaller ones next, until they are all secured. When this is done, relax the stick a little, if an artery springs, tie it as before. The wound is now to be gently cleansed with a sponge and warm water, and the stick to be relaxed. If it is evident that the arteries are all tied, bring the flap over the end of the stump, draw its edges together with strips of sticking plaster, leaving the ligature hanging out at the angles, lay the piece of linen spread with ointment over the straps, a pledget of lint over that, and secure the whole by the bandage, when the patient may be carried to bed, and the stump laid on a pillow.

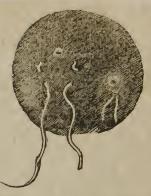
The handkerchief and stick are to be left loosely round the limb,* so that if any bleeding

^{*} This instrument is named because it is presumed that no Tourniquet can be obtained. Should there be one on board, it is of course to be preferred.

happens to come on, it may be tightened in an instant by the person who watches by the patient, when the dressings must be taken off, the flap raised, and the vessel be sought for and tied up, after which, every thing is to be placed as before.

It may be well to observe that in sawing through the bone, a long and free stroke should be used, to prevent any hitching, as an additional security against which, the teeth of the saw should be well sharpened and set wide.

There is also another circumstance which it is essential to be aware of; the ends of divided arteries cannot at times be got hold of, or being diseased their coats give way under the hook, so that they cannot be drawn out; sometimes also, they are found ossified or turned into bone. In all these cases, having armed a needle with a ligature, pass it through the flesh round the artery, so that when tied, there will be a portion of it included in the ligature along with the artery. The mode of passing it will be readily understood by the following cut, which represents the ligature passed round the mouth of a vessel that cannot be secured in the ordinary way. The needle is a curved one, such as is used by surgeons for this purpose; a straight one, however, will answer. When the ligature has been made to encircle the artery, cut off the needle and tie it firmly in the ordinary way.



The bandages, &c. should not be disturbed for five or six days, if the weather is cool; if it is very warm, they may be removed in three. This is to be done with the greatest care, soaking them well with warm water until they are quite soft, and can be taken away without sticking to the stump. A clean plaster, lint and bandage are then to be applied as before, to be removed every two days. At the expiration of fourteen or fifteen days the ligatures generally come away; and in three or four weeks, if every thing goes on well, the wound heals.

AMPUTATION OF THE THIGH.

This is performed in precisely the same

manner as that of the arm, with one exception, it being proper to interpose a piece of lint between the edges of the flap, to prevent them from uniting until the surface of the stump has adhered to it.

AMPUTATION OF THE LEG.

As there are two bones in the leg which have a thin muscle between, it is necessary to have an additional knife to those already mentioned, to divide it. It should have a long narrow blade, with a double cutting edge, and a sharp point; a carving or case knife may be ground down to answer the purpose, the blade being reduced to rather less than half an inch in width. The linen or leather strip should also have two slits in it instead of one. The patient is to be laid on his back, on a table covered with blankets or a mattress, with a sufficient number of assistants to secure him. The handkerchief and stick being applied on the upper part of the thigh as in Plate I, letter B, one person holds the knee and another the foot and leg as steadily as possible, while with the large knife the operator makes an oblique incision round the limb, through the skin, and beginning at five or six inches below the knee-pan, and carrying it regularly round in such a manner that the cut will be lower down on the calf than in front of the leg. As much of the skin is then to be separated by

the pen knife as will cover the stump.* When this is turned back, a second cut is to be made all round the limb and down to the bones, when with the narrow bladed knife, just mentioned, the desh between them is to be divided. The middle piece of the leather strip is now to be pulled through between the bones, the whole being held back by the assistant, who supports the flap while the bones are sawed, which should be so managed that the smaller one is completely cut through by the time the other is only half so. The arteries are then to be taken up, the flap brought down and secured by adhesive plasters, &c. as already directed.

AMPUTATION OF THE FORE-ARM.

As the fore-arm has two bones in it, the narrow bladed knife, and the strip of linen with three tails are to be provided. The incision should be straight round the part, as in the arm, with this exception, complete it as directed for the preceding case.

AMPUTATION OF FINGERS AND TOES.

Draw the skin back, and make an incision round the finger a little below the joint it is intended to remove, turn back a little flap to

* The principal part of the flap is to be taken from the hinder part of the leg, for the cut being made as directed, it should require only one inch of skin to be raised in front, and of course enough must be taken behind to meet it. cover the stump, then cut down to the joint, bending it so that you can cut through the ligaments that connect the two bones, the under one first, then that on the side. The head of the bone is then to be turned out, while you cut through the remaining soft parts. If you see an artery spirt, tie it up, if not, bring down the flap and secure it by a strip of sticking plaster, and a narrow bandage over the whole.

REMARKS.

To prevent the troublesome consequences of secondary bleeding, before the strips of plaster are applied over the edges of the flap, give the patient, if he is faint, a little wine and water, and wait a few minutes to see whether the increased force it gives to the circulation, will occasion a flow of blood; if it does, secure the vessel it comes from. If there is a considerable flow of blood from the hollow of the bone, place a small cedar plug in it. Should violent spasms of the stump ensue, have it carefully held by assistants, and give the par tient large doses of laudanum; it may, in fact, be laid down as a general rule, that after every operation of the kind, laudanum should be given in greater or less doses, as the patient may be in more or less pain.

OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

FROM DROWNING.

The common methods of rolling the body

of a drowned person on a barrel, or holding it up by the heels, &c. are full of danger, and should never be permitted. If a spark of life should happen to remain, this violence would extinguish it forever.* As soon, therefore, as the body is found, convey it as gently as possible to the nearest house, strip it of the wet clothes, dry it well, and place it on a bed between warm blankets, on the right side, with the head elevated by pillows. Every part is now to be well rubbed with flannels dipped in warm brandy, or spirits of any kind, while a warming pan, hot bricks, or bottles or bladders filled with warm water, are applied to the stomach, back, and soles of the feet. During these operations a certain number of the assistants (no more persons are to be allowed in the room than are absolutely necessary) should try to inflate the lungs, by blowing through the nozzle of a common bellows, or a pipe of any kind, placed in one nostril, while the other with the mouth are kept closed. If a warm bath can be procured, place the body in it. Clysters of warm brandy and water, salt and water, or peppermint water may be injected.

All these operations, particularly rubbing the body, and trying to inflate the lungs, should be continued for six or eight hours, and when

^{*} The seal of the Humane Society beautifully expresses this fact. It represents a little boy blowing a coal, the motto (if I mistake not) " a spark may remain!"

the patient has come to himself, small quantities of warm wine, wine-whey, brandy and water, &c. may be given to him, from time to time. If, after he has recovered, a stupor or drowsiness remains (but not before) bleed him

very moderately.

Should the accident occur in winter, and the body feel cold, as if frozen, previously to applying warmth, rub it well with snow, ice, or very cold water. Above all things remember that perseverance for many hours in the remedies pointed out, may give you the unspeakable pleasure of restoring a fellow creature to life.

FROM COLD.

Take the body into a room, the doors and windows of which are open, and where there is no fire, and rub it with snow,* or cold water. After awhile, friction with flannels and hot spirits are to be used, as in the preceding case, and warmth very gradually applied. The lungs are to be inflated as directed in cases of drowning, and when the patient is able to swallow, warm wine, &c. may be given in small quantities.

If a limb is frost-bitten, the cold applications should be continued longer, and warmth be more gradually applied than when the whole body is frozen. Care should be taken to handle

* If this can be procured in plenty, the patient, with the exception of his face, which should be left out, may be completely covered with it to the thickness of two feet.

the parts carefully, so as not to break off the car, tip of the nose, &c.

FROM HANGING.

The remedies for this accident are the same as in drowning, with the addition of taking away a small quantity of blood, by cupping glasses, from the neck, or by opening the jugular vein.

FROM FOUL AIR.

Throw open the doors and windows, or take the patient into the open air, and seat him, undressed, well wrapped in a blanket, in a chair, leaning a little to the right side, place his feet or whole body in a bath, and sprinkle his stomach with cold vinegar or water, and rub it immediately with flannels dipped in oil. Clysters of vinegar and water are to be injected, and when animation returns, continue the frictions, and give warm mint tea, &c.

OF SWALLOWING POISONS.

The first thing to be done when a person is discovered to have swallowed poison is, to ascertain what it is he has taken, the next, to be speedy in resorting to its appropriate remedies. If any one of these cannot be had, try some other without loss of time.

ACIDS.

Oil of Vitriol,—Aqua Fortis,—Spirits of Sea Salt,—Oxalic Acid.

SYMPTOMS.

A burning heat in the mouth, throat and stomach,—stinking breath,—an inclination to vomit or vomiting of various matters mixed with blood,—hiccups,—costiveness or stools more or less bloody,—pain in the belly, so great that the weight of a sheet cannot be borne,—burning thirst,—difficulty of breathing,—suppression of urine, &c.

REMEDIES.

Mix an ounce of calcined magnesia with a pint of water, and give a glassful every two minutes. If it is not at hand, use flaxseed tea, rice water, or water alone in large quantities, until the former can be procured. If it cannot be obtained, dissolve an ounce of soap in a pint of water, and take a glassful every two minutes; chalk or whiting may also be taken by the mouth, and clysters of milk be frequently injected. If the patient will not vomit, put him in the warm bath, bleed him freely, and apply leeches and blisters over the parts pained. If the cramps and convulsions continue, give him a cup of common tea, with an ounce of sugar, forty drops of Hoffman's anodyne and fifteen or twenty of laudanum, every quarter of an hour. No nourishment but sweetened rice water is to be taken for several days. In these cases never give tartar emetic, ipecacuanha, or tickle the throat with a feather, they only increase the evil

ALKALIES.

Caustic Pot-ash,—Caustic Soda,-Volatile M-

SYMPTOMS.

These substances occasion the same effects as acids, producing dreadful convulsions.

REMEDIES.

Take two table spoonsful of vinegar or lime juice in a glass of water at once, follow it up by drinking large quantities of sugar and water. Pursue the same treatment as in poisons from acids.

MERCURY.

Corrosive Sublimate,—Red Precipitate,—Vermillion.

SYMPTOMS.

Constriction and great pain in the throat, stomach and bowels,—vomiting of various matters, mixed with blood,—unquenchable thirst,—difficulty of urine,—convulsions.

REMEDIES.

Mix the whites of a dozen or fifteen eggs with two pints of cold water, and give a glassful every two minutes, with as much milk as can be swallowed, and large doses of ipecacuanha. If after the egg mixture is all taken, the vomitining does not stop, repeat the dose, with the addition of more water. Leeches, the warm bath, blisters, &c. are to be used to reduce the pain and inflammation, as before directed.

ARSENIC.

SYMPTOMS.

These are the same as produced by the mercurial poisons.

REMEDIES.

Give large quantities of cold sugar and water, until a plentiful vomiting is induced, to assist which, ipecacuanha* may be taken in considerable doses at the same time;† barley, rice water, flaxseed tea, milk, &c. should afterwards be employed. Oil is never to be used in this case until the symptoms have considerably abated, or the poison has been ejected.

COPPER.

The symptoms occasioned by swallowing verdigris, are nearly the same as those of the mercurial poisons. The great remedy is large quantities of sweetened water. In addition to this, use all the means recommended for corrosive sublimate, &c.

ANTIMONY.

Antimonial Wine,—Tartar Emetic,—Butter of Antimony, &c.

* To render it more active, ten grains of sulphate of zinc may be added to it.

† Equal parts of lime water and sugared water

may also be used.

SYMPTOMS.

Excessive vomiting,—pain and cramp in the stomach,—convulsions, &c.

REMEDIES.

Encourage the vomiting by sugar and water, and if after awhile it does not stop, give a grain of opium in a glass of the sweetened water, every fifteen minutes. To relieve the pain, apply leeches to the stomach, throat or parts affected.

SALTS OF TIN.

Give as much milk as can be got down, and if it is not at hand, use large quantities of cold water to induce vomiting. If the symptoms do not abate, pursue the plan directed for acids.

SALTS OF BISMUTH, GOLD AND ZINC.

Pursue the plan recommended for arsenic.

LUNAR CAUSTIC.

Dissolve two table spoonfuls of common table salt, in two pints of water; a few glasses of this will induce vomiting. If not relieved, drink flaxseed tea, apply leeches, &c. as for acids.

SALT-PETRE.

Pursue the plan recommended for arsenic, omitting the lime water.

SAL AMMONIAC.

SYMPTOMS.

Vomiting,—pain in the belly,—a stiffness of the whole body,—convulsions.

REMEDIES.

Introduce your finger or a feather into the throat to induce vomiting, and give plenty of sweetened water. To relieve the convulsions give the tea, laudanum, &c. as for acids, or the laudanum alone, and to ease the pain in the belly, apply leeches, &c.

LIVER OF SULPHUR.

SYMPTOMS.

They resemble those caused by salt-petre.

REMEDIES.

Two table spoonfuls of vinegar in a glass of water, are to be frequently taken until vomiting is brought on, after which, have recourse to leeches, blisters, &c.

PHOSPHORUS.

The symptoms and remedies are the same as by poison from acids.

SPANISH FLIES.

SYMPTOMS.

Great pain in the stomach, with obstinate and painful erections, accompanied by a diffi-

culty, or suppression of urine, or if any is passed, it is bloody,—a horror of swallowing liquids,—frightful convulsions.

REMEDIES.

Make the patient swallow as much sweet oil as he can possibly get down. Milk and sugared water are also to be freely used. In addition to the plan recommended for acids, solutions of gum arabic, or flaxseed tea, are to be injected into the bladder. If no vomiting is induced, put him in the warm bath, continue the sweetened water, and rub his thighs and legs with two ounces of warm oil, in which a quarter of an ounce of camphor has been dissolved. Light or ten grains of camphor may be mixed with the yolk of an egg and taken internally. If there is acute pain in the bladder, apply leeches over it.

POWDERED GLASS.

Stuff the patient with thick rice pudding, bread, potatoes or any other vegetable, then give him five grains of tartar emetic to vomit him, after which, use milk freely, clysters and fomentations to the belly, with the warm bath; leeches, &c. are not to be neglected.

LEAD.

Sugar of Lead,—Extract of Saturn,—White Lead,—Litharge,—Minium.

SYMPTOMS.

A sweet astringent taste in the mouth,—constriction of the throat,—pain in the stomach, bloody vomiting, &c.

REMEDIES.

Dissolve a handful of Epsom or Glauber salts in a pint of water and give it at once; when it has vomited him, use sweetened water. If the symptoms continue, act as directed for acids.

OPIUM OR LAUDANUM.

SYMPTOMS.

Stupor,—an insurmountable inclination to sleep,—delirium,—convulsions, &c.

REMEDIES.

Endeavour to excite vomiting by six grains of tartar emetic, or four grains of blue, or thirty of white vitriol. Thrust a feather down the throat for the same purpose. Never give vinegar or other acids, until the poison is altogether or nearly evacuated. After this has taken place, a wine glassful of lemon juice and water may be taken every five minutes, along with a cup of very strong coffee. The coffee, &c. are to be continued until the drowsiness is gone off, which, if it continues, and resembles that of apoplexy, must be relieved by bleeding. The patient is to be forcibly kept in constant motion.

MUSHROOMS.

REMEDIES.

Give the patient immediately three grains of tartar emetic, twenty-five or thirty of ipecacuanha, and an ounce of salts, dissolved in a glass of water, one third to be taken every fifteen minutes until he vomits freely. Then purge with castor oil. If there is great pain in the belly, apply leeches, blisters, &c.

TOBACCO, HEMLOCK, NIGHT SHADE, SPURRED RYE, &c.

REMEDIES.

An emetic as directed for opium. If the poison has been swallowed some time, purge with castor oil. After vomiting and purging, if the patient seems drowsy, bleed him, and give vinegar and water.

POISONOUS FISH.

REMEDIES.

An emetic. If it has been eaten some time, give castor oil by the mouth and clyster. After these have operated, twenty drops of ether may be taken on a lump of sugar; vinegar and water as before mentioned.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE THROAT.

Persons are frequently in danger of suffo-

cation from fish bones, pins, &c. which stick in the throat. The moment an accident of this kind occurs, desire the patient to be perfectly still, open his mouth and look into it. If you can see the obstruction, endeavour to seize it with your finger and thumb, or a long slender pair of pincers. If it cannot be got up, or is not of a nature to do any injury in the stomach, push it down with the handle of a spoon or a flexible round piece of whale-bone, the end of which is neatly covered with a roll of linen, or any thing that may be at hand.* If you can neither get it up nor down, place six grains of tartar emetic in the patient's mouth. As it dissolves, it will make him excessively sick, and in consequence of the relaxation, the bone, or whatever it may be, will descend into the stomach or be ejected from the mouth.

If a pin, button, or other metallic or pointed body has been swallowed (or pushed into the stomach) make the patient eat plentifully of thick rice pudding, and endeavour to prevent him from going to stool for at least twelve

hours.

OF BURNS AND SCALDS.

There are three kinds of remedies employed in accidents of this nature. Cooling applica-

* The small end of a common riding whip answers very well.

tions, such as pounded ice,—snow,—vinegar,—cold water,—lead-water, &c. Stimulants, as warm spirits of turpentine,—brandy, or any ardent spirits, and carded or raw cotton.

Any one of these articles that happen to be nearest at hand, may be tried, although the preference is due to the turpentine or spirits, which being made as hot as the patient can bear it, is to be applied to all the burned surface (so as not to touch the adjoining sound skin) until some common basilicon ointment can be thinned with spirits of turpentine, to the consistence of cream, in which state it is to be spread on a linen rag and laid over the part, taking care, as before, not to let it touch the sound skin.

If, however, (the rule is general) this plan causes great pain and inflammation, it must be abandoned, and one of the others be resorted to, as the pounded ice, which can be readily applied in a bladder. Equal parts of lime water and linseed oil well mixed, forms one of the most soothing of all applications. Should much fever prevail, it is to be reduced by bleeding, purging, &c. but if on the contrary, the system seems to sink, wine, bark, &c. must be employed.

OF MORTIFICATION.

From what has already been stated it is evident that in treating wounds, &c. as well as

diseases, one great and important indication is to repress excessive inflammation, which, if allowed to proceed to a certain point, sometimes produces mortification or the death of

the parts.

Whenever, therefore, from the violence of the fever, heat, pain, redness and swelling, you are fearful of its ending in this way, bleed, purge, &c. to as great an extent as the patient can bear. If, however, the fever and pain suddenly cease, if the part which before was red, swollen and hard, becomes purple and soft, abandon at once all reducing measures, lay a blister over the whole of the parts, and give wine, porter, bark, &c. freely and with-out delay. If the blisters do not put a stop to the disease, and the parts become dead and offensive, cover them with the charcoal or fermenting poultice until nature separates the dead parts from the living, during which process, a generous diet, bark, &c. must be allowed.

There is a particular kind of mortification which comes of itself, or without any apparent cause. It attacks the small toes of old people, and commences in a small bluish or black spot, which spreads to different parts of the foot. To remedy it, place a blister over the spot, and give two grains of opium night and morning, taking care to keep the bowels open by castor oil, and to diminish the quantity of the opium if it occasions any unpleasant effects.

In extensive mortifications of the fore-arm, it is necessary to amputate. This, however, should never be done, until by the repeated application of blisters to the sound parts adjoining the mortified ones, they are disposed to separate, which may be easily known by inspection.

DIRECTIONS FOR BLEEDING.

Tie up the arm, placing the bandage at least two inches above the projections of the elbow joint, and then feel for the pulse at the wrist. If it is stopped, the bandage is too tight, and must be relaxed. Select the most prominent vein, and feel with the tip of your finger if an artery lies near it. If you feel one pulsating so close to the vein that you are fearful of wounding it, choose another. Having set your lancet,* bend the arm to the precise position it is to be kept in while the blood flows. The cutting edge of the lancet is now to be placed on the vein, while you depress the handle or frame just as much as you wish the cut to be deep; by touching the spring on the side with your thumb the business is done. To stop the bleeding, relax the bandage, press the two edges of the wound together, place a little compress of linen on it, and bind up the whole with a bandage passing round the joint in a figure of eight.

^{*} I allude of course to the spring lancet, the only one that can be used with safety.

DIRECTIONS FOR PASSING THE CATHETER.

Take the penis of the patient near its head between the finger and thumb of your left hand (standing beside him) while with your right you introduce the point of the instrument into the urinary passage, its convex side to-wards his knees; while you push the catheter down the urethra, endeavour at the same time to draw up the penis on it. When you first introduce it, the handle will of course be near the belly of the patient, and as it descends will be thrown farther from it, until it enters the bladder, which will be known by the flow of the urine. If you cannot succeed while the patient is on his back, make him stand up, or place him with his shoulders and back on the ground, while his thighs and legs are held up by assistants. If still foiled, place him again on his back, and when you have got the ca-theter as far down as it will go, introduce the forefinger, well oiled, into the fundament, and endeavour to push its point upwards, while you still press it forward with the other hand. Force is never, on any account, to be used. Vary your position as often as you please, let the patient try it himself, but always remember it is by humouring the instrument, and not by violence, that you can succeed.

DIRECTIONS FOR PASSING BOUGIES.

Take the penis between your finger and

thumb, and pass the point of the instrument (which should be well oiled) down the urethra as directed for the catheter; when it has entered three or four inches, depress the penis a little, and by humouring the bougie with one hand, and the penis with the other, endeavour to pass it as far as may be wished. The patient himself will frequently succeed, when every one else fails.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS OF QUANTITY.

R. Stands for Recipe or take.

gr. Stands for grains.

dr. Stands for a drachm or three scruples. oz. Stands for an ounce or eight drachms.

o. Stands for a pint.

gutt. Stands for drops.

ss. Stands for the half of the quantity that precedes it.

I, II, III, IV, Signify the number of grains, drachms, &c. that may be placed before them.

No. 1. R. Saline Mixture.

Salt of Tartar dr. i Water oz. vii Ess. of Peppermint, gutt. v When the salt is dissolved add very gradually Lemon juice . . OZ. 188 or till the effervescence ceases. To be taken every hour.

No. 2.

R. Sulphate of Quinine gr. xiii Gum Arab. powdered, dr. i Loaf Sugar OZ. 88 oz. vi Water Ess. of Peppermint, gutt. v A table spoonful every hour. Shaking the bottle well before it is poured out.

No. 3.

gr. vi R. Calomel Antimonial powders gr. iii To be taken every three hours.

No. 4.

Effervescing Mixture. R. gr. xx Salt of Tartar oz. ii Water Ess. Peppermint, gutt. ii When the salt is dissolved, add a table spoonful of lemon juice or good vinegar, and swallow it immediateNo. 3.

R. Chalk Mixture Tincture of Kino dr. i Lavender compound dr. i gutt. xxx Laudanum A table spoonful every two or three hours, as may be required.

No. 6.

R. Cavenne Pepper oz. vi Common Salt dr. iv Boiling Water, Boiling Vinegar, each o iss Let it remain in a close vessel for an hour, then strain it through a fine linen cloth. Take a table spoonful every hour or two, according to circumstances.

No. 7.

dr. i R. Musk Gum Arab. powdered dr. i Loaf Sugar oz. vi Water Rub up the musk with the sugar, then add the gum and pour on the water very gradually, so as to incorporate the whole. Take a table spoonful every two hours.

No. 8.

gr. XXX R. Camphor Almonds blanched dr. ii Loaf Sugar dr. iss Peppermint Water oz. vi Moisten the camphor with a few drops of Spirits of Wine, and reduce it to powder. The almonds and sugar having been beat to a paste, add the camphor, and pour on the water gradually, rabbing the whole well together. Take a table spoonful everytwoor three hours.

R.	No. 9. Sugar of Lead gr. v White Vitriol Laudanum dr. ii Rose water oz. vi Wine of Opium oz. ss
	Water oz. ii
	or
	Alum . dr. ss
	Rose water oz. vi
	To bathe the eye frequent-
	ly.

> Vinegar . . oz. ii Water . . oi To gargle the throat.

R. Barley or Rice Water oss Tincture of Myrrh oz. ss Muriatic Acid dr. ss or Sharp Vinegar oz. i Gargle the throat frequently.

No. 12.

R. Wine and Vinegar-whey.
Place a saucepan containing a pint of new milk on the fire, and while it is boiling add one gill of white wine or half the quantity of good vinegar. As soon as the milk is turned, take it

off, strain the whey through a cloth and sweeten it to your taste.

No. 14. The white of one egg. Castor Oil Lavender Compound dr. ii Sugar 0Z. SS Water . oz. iv Incorporate the Oil and the white of the Egg, by shaking them together in a bottle, then add the water containing the sugar and la-vender. Half of this quantity may be taken at once, and the other half in a few hours, or a table spoonful every hour until it operates.

No. 15.

R. Chalk Mixture oz. iv
Tinethre of Kino dr. i
Cinnamon Water oz. in
Laudanum dr. s
A table spoonful every two
hours, or oftener if necessary.

No. 16.
R. Tincture of Catechu oz. ii
Take two tea spoonfuls in a
little port wine, every hour,
or oftener if required.

No. 17.

R. Extract of Logwood gr. xx
Cinnamon Water oz. ii
Tincture of Kino dr. i
Sugar dr. ii
To be taken at once.

No. 18. L. Prepared Chalk dr. ii Loaf Sugar dr. i Rub them well together and add gradually of Mucilage of G. Arabic oz, i Water oz, i Water oz, i Lavender Compound dr. ii Laudanum gutt, xxx A table spoonful every hour or oftener if necessary.

R. Calomel . gr. x . Jalap . gr. xii Opium . gr. ss . Gr. ss . Oit of Aniseed . gut. i . Make the whole into a mass with conserve of roses, and divide it into five or six pills, all of which are to be

taken at once.

ing.

No. 20.

R. Socotorine Aloes oz. i
Liquorice oz. so oz. si
Coriander Seeds oz. si
Gin or Brandy o. 1
Digest the aloes and liquorice in the gin for a
week, shaking the bott e
frequently, and add to the
solution half a pint of a
very strong decoction of the
Carolina pink root. The
dose is two table spoonfuls
every morning, while fast-

R. Powder of the root of the Male Fern dr. i
This is to be taken in molasses early in the morning, and for two days in succession, to be followed with some very active purgative.

No. 22.

No. 22.

Nowder of Tin dr. i
Molasses, as much as will
envelop it. Repeat the dose
morning and evening for
three days, and then take
some active purgative,
or

R. Bark of the fresh root of

the Pride of China oz. v Water o. ii Boit it in a close vessel to one pint. Dase, a table spoonful very two hours till it

R. Bark of the College tree Oz. i Water Oz. ii Boil it to one ye and strain it. The does it as wine glassiat or about oz ii

No. 24.

R. Peruvian Bark gr. xx
Uva Urs: gr. xx.
Opium gr. ss
Make a powder, to be taken
three times a-day with hme
water.

No. 25.
R. Comp. Tinct. of Senna 02. i
Comp. Tinct. of Jalap dr. ii

No. 26.

R. Calomel . . . gr. X

Jalap . . . gr. XV

Gil of Aniseed gutt. ii

To be taken in molasses.

No. 27.

R. Comp. Tinet. of Senna oz. i
Wine of Aloes . oz. ii
Simple Sirup . oz. i
Water . oz. iv
Oil of Mint . gut. ii
A table spoonful from trace
to time, asmay be necessary.

No. 28.

R. Balsam Copaiva oz. ii
Spts. of Turpentine oz. i
Oil of Amseed gutt. v
Take twenty-five or thirty

	a lump of sugar	R.	Water of Ammonia	dr. ii
			Olive Oil	oz. iss
	No. 29.		Laudanum .	0Z. 84
R.	Sugar of Lead gr. vii		To be well shaken.	
	White Vitriol gr. viii			
	Mucilage of G. Arabic oz. ii		No. 38.	
	Water oz v	12.	Burnt Shoure	dr. vi

Water . oz. v
Laudanum . gutt. xx

No. 30.
R. Acetate of Zinc gr. x

R. Acetate of Zinc gr. x
Gum Arabic Water oz. vi
or

R. White Vitriol . gr. xx Rose Water . oz. vii Laudanum . dr. ss

No. 31.

R. Corrosive Sublimate gr. iii
Rose Water oz. viii

R. Blue Vitriol . gr.xii
Water . . gr.xii

No. 33.

R. Balsam Copaiya oz. ii
Lime Water oz. vi
Gum Arabic Water oz. i
Tinct, of Span, flies gutt. x

No. 34.

R. Corrosive Sublimate gr. xv
Muriate of Ammonia gr. xv
Water dr. iss
Dissolve and add as much
dry crumb of bread as will
make a mass, which is to be
divided into 120 pills.

No. 35.

R. Muriate of Animonia oz. ss
Vinegar . oz. ii
Proof Spirits . oz. iii
Water . oz. iii
Mix them for a wash.

No. 36.
Scudamore's lotion for Gout.
R. Alcohol . oz. iii.
Camphor Mixture oz. ix
Render the whole mikwarm, by a sufficient quantity of boiling water.

No. 38.

R. Burnt Sponge dr. vi
Powder of G. Arabie dr. i
Powder of Ginger dr. ss
Simple Sirup, as much as
will form a mass, which divide into twelve equal parts,
which are to be dried before
the fire, and kept in some
close vessel. One part every
morning, left in the mouth
till it dissolves, is a dose.

No. 39.

R. Opium in fine powd. dr. iiss
Soap Liniment
Oz. ii
Spirits of Camphor oz. ii
Pour the Liniment gradually on the Opium, and rub
them well together, then
add the Spirits of Camphor.

No. 40.
R. Sulph. of Quinine gr. viii
Sirup of Rhubarb oz. iiss
Orange flower Wat. oz. iiss
Sulphuric Ether gutt. x

No. 41.
R. Muriat. Tinc. of Iron oz. ii
Take twenty drops three
times a-day, in a wine glass
of the cold infusion of bark,

Extract of Bark
Extract of Gentian
Green Vitrol
dr. s
Myrrh
oll of Aniseed
gutt x
Simple Sirup sufficient to
make the whole into a mass,
to be divided into styp pills,
of which, take three twice
a-day,

R. Rust of Iron . dr. i Conserve of Roses, as much as will make a mass, to be

divided into sixty pills, of which take two, three times a-day.

No. 42.

R. Calomel dr. ss Tartar Emetic gr. xv Opium dr. ss Add of Sirup as much as will form a smooth mass, and divide it into sixty pills.

OF POULTICES.

Yest Poultice.

R. Into an infusion of malt or beer stir as much oatmeal as will make it of a proper thickness, and then add a few spoonfuls of yest.

Charcoal Poultice.

- R. To ha!fa pound of common rye mush, add two table spoonfuls of finely powdered fresh made charcoal, and stir them well together.
- Rue Meal Poultice. R. This is made precisely like rye mush, care being taken to have it very smooth.

OF CLYSTERS. Emollient Cluster.

Thin Starch, one pint. Mo-

lasses, a wine glassful,

Molasses, a wine glassful, Sweet Oil, the same quantitv. Warm Barley Water. one pint,

Flaxseed Tea, one pint, Milk, half a pint.

Anodyne Clyster.
This is formed by add-

R. ing forty, fifty, sixty, or more drops of Laudanum (as occasion may require) to the Emollient Clyster.

Purgative Clyster. Take of Table Salt and R. Brown Sugar a table spoon-

ful, add to them half a gill of Molasses, and rub them well together. While you are stirring them, gradually pour in two ounces of Castor Oil, and a pint of warm Water.

Tobacco Cluster.

Infuse one drachm of Tobacco in a pint of hoiling Water for ten mitutes. The one half is to be injected first, and if this will not produce the wished-for effect in half an hour, throw up the remainder.

Hartshorne's decoction Spanish flies, in Spirits of Turpentine.

Spanish Flies bruised, oz. R. Spirits of l'urpentine, o. ss Boil for three hours and strain.

INDEX.

Pa	ge.	D.	age.
Abscess, common -	151	Blotches, venereal, on the	-Bc.
	152	skin	95
Air, night, injurious effects		on the face,	137
of	13	Brain, inflammation of	37
Acidities in the stomach	59	concussion of	162
	102	compression of	162
Affection, painful, nerves		Blood, vomiting of	62
	117	spitting of -	52
Agues,	25	letting of - 11,	
Ague cake,	66	Bleeding from the nose,	42
	110	from the lungs	52
Asthma,	51	from the stomach	
	159	from the funda-	62
	213		
	145	ment, - 69-	-151
Amputation, when necessa-	- 10	from wounds, how	
PV -	204	to stop 163, 169,	
instruments for	204	Blindness, night	41
of the arm	205	Bladder, inflammation of	80
of the fore-arm	210	how to puncture	84
	208	stone in -	85
of the leg	209	Bougie, introduction of	227
of fingers and	203	Bismuth, poison from -	218
	210	Belly-ach, dry -	75
Arteries. how to distinguish	210	Coffee in survey live	
from veins	21	Coffee in travelling -	10
bleeding from, how	, ~ .	Cold, how to avoid danger	
	163	from -	12
	118	apparent death from	213
	211	Cramp, different kinds of	114
	212	in the stomach,	58
	213	Cow-pox, -	128
from foul air	214	Catarrh,	50
	214	Costiveness, how to over-	
B.		come - 29,74	, 76
Bilious fever,	28	Convulsions, 76, 112, 220,	119
	148	Consumption,	53
Bile, obstruction of	64	Concretions, gouty	100
vomiting of	68	Colie, bilious	73
	171	Clar painter's	75
	171	Clap, simple virulent	89
	72		90
	223	Chordee,	91
Bubo, venereal	94	Chalces,	93
sympathetic -	91	Cholera morbus,	68
A Karverse	31	Chicken-pox,	126

INDEX.

Page. 1	Page.
Carbuncle, 4 - 148	Dyspepsia, 60
Cancer, 108	Dislocation, signs of 169
of the lip, - 43	of the jaw, 195
of the tongue, 44	——— of the collar
or the varu, - 90	
of the testicle, 99	of the shoulder 196
Cartilage, pieces of, in the	of the elbow, 197
joints 106	of the wrist
Charcoal, poultice of 233	and fingers, - 198
Collar-bone, fracture of 178	of the thigh,
dislocation of 196	198-201
	of the knee-
Concussion of the brain, 162	
Contusion or bruises, 161	of the foot, 202
Contused wounds 170	Dimness of sight, - 40
Catheter, introduction of 227	Drowning, recovery from 212
Corrosive sublimate, value of 94	E.
COLIOSIVE SUBILITIES POISON	Eyes, inflammation of 39
from poison	Erysipelas, - 121
	mercurial 123
Compound accidents, 203	Microsoft and
Cellular membrane, what it	
is 19	Emissions, seminal 92
Chronic rheumatism, 103	Ear, pain in - 41
D.	insects in - 42
Diseases, how to be divided 18	Encysted tumours - 147
Dropey of the chest - 55	
Or clic morry	C1 1- 45
of the hag, 97	
of the knee joint 104	0 1 1 100
Diseases of the head, 37	
of the throat, 46	
of the chest, 50	
of the stomach, 50	poultice, 233
of the liver,	F.
of the intestines.	6 Flannel, use of, next the skin 9
Of the Intervent	
()) the little joy	
	o I acc, moteries
of the genital er-	
	3,111,111,111,111,111,111,111,111,111,1
of the joints,	1111
of the nerves, 11	
of the glands,	7 typhus - 31
of the skin,	20 putrid 33
	36 hectic - 36
Dianetes,	43 scarlet 120
	19 Fish, poisonous - 222
	to Listit bottoman
Diorrhopa or lax,	1 1 13001100 210 000-119
Difficulty of breath.	an permission
ing. 31, 33, 4	10 110.3 110000
of urine,	81 Frost-bitten 213
Dry belly-ach,	75 Fore-arm, fracture of - 179
Dry herry werry	69 amputation of 210
Dysentery,	1.7.1

Page.	Page
Fractures, signs of - 160	I.
of the bones of	Tucised wounds, - 165
the nose, 177	L: continence of urine, 84
of the lower jaw, 177	Inflammation of the brain. 37
of the collar-bone 178	of the eyes, 39
of the ribs, 180	
	of the throat, 46
of the fore-arm, 179	of the lungs, 52
of the wrist, 179	
of the Granes 199	of the stomach, 56
of the fingers, 180	of the intes-
of the thigh, 180—187	tines, 66
	of the liver, 62
of the foot, 194	of the kidneys, 73
of the toes, 194	of the bladder, 80
Fainting, 110	of the spleen, 66
Felon, 149	of the testicle, 91
G.	
Gleet, 91	Injections, danger of strong 91
Gravel, 79	Impotency, - 99
Gout, 100	Indigestion, 60
Gonorrhœa, 89	Inflammatory fever, 23
Goitre, 109	sore throat, 46
Glands, inflamed 107	rheumatism, 102
schirrus - 108	Itch, - 133
cancerous 108	Influenza 50
Gall stones, 65	
Ganglion, 147	remarks on 131
Genital organs, diseases of 89	Intermittent fevers, - 25
Gun-shot wounds, - 171	Intestines, diseases of 66
н.	inflammation of 66
Head, diseases of - 37	wounds of 175
ach 38	descent of 140
giddiness in 38, 112	Insects, bites of - 172
scald - • 135	Introduction of the catheter, 227
Heart burn, - 59	of bougies. 227
palpitations of 55	J.
Hydrothorax, 55	Joints, diseases of - 100
Hip-joint disease, - 104	dislocations of 194
Hernia or ruptures, - 140	wounds of - 17.5
reducible 140	pieces of cartilage in 106
- irreducible - 142	white swelling of 105
strangulated 142	Janudice 64
Hiccups, - 59	Jaw, locked 115
Herpes, 134	
Handkerchief and stick,	
how to apply 163	Julaps, mint 11
Hand-harrow, how to make	K.
quickly 159	Kidney, inflammation of 78
Hints to travellers, - 9	King's evil, - 106
Hectic fever 36	Knee-pan, fracture of 190
Hartshorne's apparatus for	dislocation of 202
fractured thighs, view	L.
of = 187	Leg, amputation of 209

INDEX.

	Page.	Pi	ige.
Leg, dislocation of -	- 202	Operation for tapping the	-0
	0-193	bladder	84
Liniment, volatile -	232	P.	
of opium, &c.	232	Pulse, of the	21
Lip, cancer of	- 43	Patella, dislocation of	202
wounds of	173	fractures of -	190
Lower jaw, fracture of	177	Phymosis,	90
dislocation of	195	Para-phymosis, -	90
Liver, acute inflammation		Piles,	150
	63	Poison, mineral -	214
	64 115	vegetable -	215
Lungs, inflammation of	52	from aqua fortis,	215
bleeding from	- 52	- muriatic acid,	215
ulceration of -	54	oxalicacid,	215
Ligatures, how to make	164	corrosive sub-	
Laucet, spring -	- 226	limate, -	216
Lax, state of the bowels	71	red precipi-	
Laudanum, poison from	221	tate,	216
M.		vermilion,	216
Measles,	124	caustic pot	
Mercurial disease, -	97	ash,	210
erysipelas, -	123	caustic soda,	216
ulcers of the	-	volatile alkali	
mouth,	43	verdigris	217
Moschettoes, bites of	172	arsense,	217
Mortification	224	antimonial	010
Mercury, poison from	216	wine,	218
Mushrooms, poison from	222	tartaremetic,	
Mixture, saline	229 229		218
quinine -	229	mony,	218
effervescing - chalk	229	salts of tin,	220
Cayenne pepper		muth,	218
musk -	229	salts of gold,	218
camphor -	229	salts of zine,	218
N.		lunar caustic	,218
Nervous fever, -	- 31	salt-petre,	218
Nerves, diseases of -	110	sal ammoniac	,219
Nettle rash, -	- 136	liver of sul-	
Night blindness -	41	phur,	219
Nocturnal emissions	- 92	phosphorus, Spanish flies	219
Nodes, venereal	94	Spanish mes.	219
Nose, polypus of	43	powdered	220
fracture of -	- 177	glass, sugar of lead.	
- wounds of	173	white lead,	220
bleeding from	- 42	litharge,	220
Ol seismain the three	at 49	minium,	220
Obstructions in the thron		landanum,	231
in the powe	11.4	mushrooms,	222
	92	tobacco,	222
Canal, "	39	hemiock,	222
Opthalinia		night shade,	222

h	age.	Pag	100
Poison from spurred rye,	222	Stricture in the methra,	1.3
fish	222		43
fish,	171		11
Polypus of the nose, -	43	Suphilia on man	93
Psoas abscess.	152		21
Punctured wounds, -	170	Scald head, 1	3 5
Palpitations of the heart,	55	Scarlet fever, 1	20
Palsy,	113		19
Passion, iliae -	74		10
Penis, cancer of -	96		11
			IL
Perineum, fistula in	154	Semen, involuntary emis-	
Painter's colic,	75		92
Pleurisy,	52	Sight, dimness of -	40
Pox, venereal	93	Small pox 1	31
chicken -	126		71
cow	126	Spine, injuries of - 114-1	
small -	131	Suppression of union	
			82
Palste, falling of the -	45	Sore throat, inflammatory	46
Pu monery consumption,	53	putrid - venereal -	47
Purg	71	venereal -	93
Parging and vomiting,	68	Stomach, inflammation of	56
Pus. in enaracter of .	54		58
Putrid fever,	33		
			01
sore throat, -	47	rheumatism in	57
Q.			12
Quartan ague,	25	Sprains, - 1	61
Quotidian ague, -	25	Spleen, enlarged	66
R.			52
Rules, general	159	Spasm 76, 112, 220, 1	
Rash, nettle	136	Seisches haman 1 112, 220, 1	
			66
Ratie snake, bite of -	171	Splints for a fractured arm, 1	78
Regular gout,	101	for a fractured fore-	
Remittent fever,	28	arm 1	79
Reanimation, means for	211	for a fractured wrist, I	79
Rheumatism, inflammator	v 102	Hartshorne's, for a	
	103	functional ships 100 1	0.0
Round worm, -		fractured thigh, 180-1	01
Ping we we	77	Desault's, for the	
Ring worm,	136	same, 180-1	89
Retention of urine, -	82	for a fractured	
Ribs, fractures of -	180	leg, 190-1	93
Ruptures, reducible -	140	T.	-
irreducible -	142		91
strangulated	142		
otrang diateu	142		99
D'al			15
Sick rooms to be well ven-		Tetters, 1	34
tilated,	17		31
Sealds and hurns -	223		88
Scirrhus,	108		
Seurvy,	138		44
Scrofula,		wounds of - 1	56
	106	ulcers on	44
Serpents, hites of -	171	Throat, inflammatory sore	16
Stone in the biadder,	85	pins, needles, &c.	
- in the kidney	79		22
Strangulated rupture,	143		19

	Domo		Page.
Thigh fragtures of	Page.		221
Thigh, fractures of - dislocations of -	198	Vegetable poisons •	93
- disiocations of -		Venereal disease,	127
amputation of -	208	Vaccination, -	119
Conside, enlargement of	46	Vitus, St. dance of .	- 63
Tourinquet, field, to ap-	•!	Vomiting of blood,	68
ply 168	-169	and purging	05
Truss, application of -	140	w.	06
Tape worm,	- 77	Warts, venereal -	- 96
Thread worm,	77	Wasps, stings of	172
Lumours, what are mean	t	Water, change of .	- 11
by	140	in the chest -	55
from ruptures,	140	in the belly,	- 87
aneurismal -	145	in the bag,	97
	146	Worms, white thread	- 77
steatomatous	145	long round -	77
encysted	147	tape	_ 77
ganglious, calle	d 147	White swelling,	105
Tic doloureux,	117	Whitlow,	- 149
TT.		Wax, hard, in the ear,	41
Ulcers, meaning of -	154	Wounds	- 163
inflamed -	155	incised	165
fungous	155	contused -	- 170
	156	gun-shot -	171
sioughing .	156	punctured	- 170
indolent	- 157	poisoned -	171
carious	45	of the scalp,	- 173
venereal		of the ears,	173
scorbutic -	- 135	of the nose,	- 173
scrofulous	107		173
mercurial -	- 43	of the throat,	174
Uvula, enlargement of	45	of the chest,	- 174
amputation of	- 45	of the belly,	
Urinary organs, diseases of	of 80	of the intestines	- 175
Urine, immoderate flow o	f 81	of joints, ?	176
- difficulty of -	81	of tendons, -	- 198
suppression of	- 82	Wrist, dislocation of	- 190
incontinence of	84	Y.	00
bloody	79	Yellow fever,	- 28
scalding	- 89	Yest, poultice of	- 233
V.		Yard, cancer of -	96
Vein, enlarged spermatic	98		
ACTIVE CTRICE PON OFICE VITAGE		1	

ERRORS.

- Page 3, line 9, for be carefully, read are carefully.

 13, 3, for remember never to go to, read beware of going to.
- 27, 1, for three or four times a-day, read every hour or two.
- 31, 2, for No. 29, read No. 4.
- 50, 24, for a tea spoonful, read two tea spoonfuls.
 - 78, 6, after Madam Nouffler, for No. 26, read the basis of which is No. 21.
- —— 83, —— 14, for No. 30, read No. 23.
- 84, 10, for finger the, read finger for the. In addition to the above (owing to causes it is useless to state) a few trifling errors have crept in. As they do not affect the meaning, they have not been particularized.





* * ARMY * * MEDICAL LIBRARY Cleveland Branch

Harrison /Conservation

